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PONOMAREV COMMENTS ON EUROMISSILES PLAN

LD231337 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev: "The Most Urgent Task of Our Time"]

[Text] This year the situation in the world suddenly deteriorated. Everybody now recognizes that. This cooling in the international climate is felt particularly acutely since it followed a relatively long period in which confrontation was reduced and cooperation among states, primarily in Europe, expanded and increased.

For the peoples of our continent and in general for mankind as a whole, this cold wave means primarily an increase in the burden of military spending. Let us speak plainly: It is an intolerable burden capable of exhausting national resources and ruining the budget of millions of families. For it is precisely the arms race which is one of the main causes of the galloping inflation, the everincreasing cost of living, the mass unemployment and other social ills which broad sections of the population are suffering daily. However, throughout the seventies and eighties this race, far from slowing down, has instead become even more intense at both the quantitative and qualitative levels.

It can be said that the same forces which are reviving the arms race are trying to scuttle peaceful cooperation among states, to revive confrontation and prepare a new and much more dangerous version of the cold war. We are again encountering attempts to impose on the world community a policy of discrimination, threats, blackmail and all kinds of sanctions and boycotts. In addition to the old hotbeds of tension and conflicts there are now new ones which in turn are aggravating the international situation. The result is that the threat of a thermonuclear conflict, which had been somewhat reduced over the past decade, seems much more real.

Of course the Soviet Union, like all those who hold mankind's destinies dear, is seriously alarmed by this course which events are taking. That is why, as L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently stressed in Delhi, we think that the most urgent task at present consists of turning the confrontation into dialogue, and the aggravation of conflicts into their settlement. Not only do we think this but we are doing all that is humanly possible to improve the international climate and find the solution to the problem which is of prime importance: to block and halt the deadly arms race.

The Soviet Union's attachment to peace stems from the very nature of the socialist regime. The Soviets do not need war. Nobody in our country is interested in the arms race. We do not want the territories or resources of others. Our country has all it needs. We have ambitious projects aimed at ensuring the Soviets' well-being. Everybody can convince himself of this by reading the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period to 1990." After it has been discussed by the people and examined by the 26th CPSU Congress, it will become the program of our efforts at creative and peaceful building for the coming years.

Only malevalent people or our avowed detractors could cast doubt on that. Their objectives are clear: to stir up a psychological war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to denigrate their foreign policy in order to justify the faster pursuit of the arms race and the aggravation of international tension. Myths are again being circulated about the "Soviet military threat" our aspiration to "military superiority" and Moscow's "expansionism."

However unbelievable it might seem, this "threat" is sometimes deduced from the fact that the USSR has virtually attained military parity with the United States. Some people in that country claim that this parity...would threaten their security because, you see, to feel safe the United States must have superiority over the USSR. Is that merely ridiculous? No, it is a very dangerous stance for the future of the world. You just have to recall the barefaced speculations about our SS-20 medium-range missiles in the West. What is this all about? When the West began to draw up the "new nuclear strategy" and the program for manufacturing new missiles to be added to existing medium-range facilities it was a threat to the parity of forces in Europe. In these conditions the modernization of Soviet medium-range missiles does not make any essential change to the strategic situation, to the balance of forces on the continent and does not destroy existing parity. It is merely that some facilities are replaced by others, which are less powerful but more accurate. However, both have the same objective: to balance the forward-based nuclear facilities in Europe or nearby.

On more than one occasion the Soviet Union has proposed to end this senseless race. Dozens of specific, carefully weighed proposals from the Soviet Union have been rejected out of hand by the West. Moreover the West itself has adopted plans with an entirely different orientation. One of these is the decision taken by the NATO Council's Brussels session (December 1979) making provision for continuing the concentration of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe. First it is a question of a qualitatively new weapon. Second, it is intended for absolutely new missions which are basically of a general overall strategic nature. Third, the total number of warheads on these new missiles will considerably increase the already enormous mass of nuclear charges directed against our country. Consequently if NATO's Brussels decision is implemented it will really undermine the existing balance of forces. In that case the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will be forced to take the indispensible countermeasures which will further increase the military potential in Europe--which is already immense--and will sharply increase the burden of unproductive military spending.

NATO's militarist plans adopted in 1978-1979, an unprecedented U.S.arms "5-year plan," the policy aimed at scuttling ratification of the SALT II Treaty, the U.S. "new nuclear strategy, and the attempts to revive plans for forming a West European army are all real (and not imaginary:) threats to the balance of forces in Europe and throughout the world.

Attempts are made to "accuse" the Soviet Union of showing solidarity with those who rise up against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and so forth. In addition it is sometimes asserted that the Soviet aid to Afghanistan is calling detente into question. That does not correspond with reality in the least. The facts mentioned above bear witness to something else: the policy aimed at scuttling detente, the aggressive circles' decision to step up the arms race, the sabotaging of the SALT II Treaty ratification all began well before the Afghan events.

Never, in any circumstances does Soviet foreign policy aim to destroy detente. This is entirely valid as regards the USSR's aid to Afghanistan. In responding to the Afghan Government's request and giving aid to this country, which is the victim of aggression, the Soviet Union acted entirely in keeping with the UN Charter. There is reason to wonder, therefore, since when has it been accepted that aggression does not aggravate the situation while the response to that aggression does aggravate it?

The events connected with Afghanistan were merely a pretext aimed, so to speak, at legalizing the aspiration to military superiority which the Carter administration had begun to implement from the end of the seventies. That is the real and fundamental cause of the present deterioration in the international climate.

Nonetheless we do not regard the situation which has been produced in the world as critical or insurmountable. Indeed a great deal was done in the seventies, especially in Europe, to give detente reserves of strength, so to speak. The main thing is that this strength is based on the fact that the peoples are beginning to understand more and more the danger of increasing the risk of war. They are no longer prepared to tolerate such prospects. It is significant that, in the FRG for instance, the voters refused to support the "antidetente" policy personified in that country by Strauss. It is a characteristic fact that Carter was rejected in the elections in the United States not least because we had put forward and tried to implement the same doctrine. The Carter-Brzezinski line aimed at isolating the Soviet Union has failed. Their plan to impose an embargo on the sale of wheat to our country achieved nothing. In Moscow the Olympic games were crowned with great success--games against which the U.S. administration had launched an outright political and psychological war.

However all that, of course, in no way means that the struggle can be relaxed. Quite the reverse; it is necessary, today more than ever before, to unite the efforts of all peace-loving peoples and states to maintain and consolidate detente. The role of Soviet-French cooperation is very important here. The peoples of our countries have fought together at the front in the two world wars. We must stand side by side again today in the struggle against the threat of a third world war.

As L. Brezhnev stressed in the preface to his book "Pages From a Life" which has just been published in France, "it is very important that...Soviet-French cooperation should remain a dynamic and active factor in detente and security in the world and that our countries and peoples should be seen to be partners bound by mutual confidence."

Being political realists we obviously realize that in improving the international situation and in halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, much depends on agreements and understandings between the USSR and the United States, and the Soviet Union is prepared to make a constructive contribution to the development of relations with the United States if the new U.S. administration adopts the same approach. At the same time we are deeply convinced that the West European states, above all France, can--on the basis of their experience and their potential, and on the basis of their own national interests and the interests of universal peace--exert a considerable positive influence on the settlement of international problems.

The possibilities for pursuing progress along the path of detente have not vanished, they still exist. The essential thing is to know how to use them. We are prepared to do so. We are waiting for the West to state its view.

PONAMAREV CRITICIZES FRANCE OVER NEUTRON BOMB

LD231053 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Dec 80 p 7

[Unattributed Report: "Strong Criticism from Ponomarev"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation headed by Boris Ponomarev, Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission chairman, ended its official visit to Paris yesterday with a press conference. [paragraph continues]

The delegation chief--who is also a CPSU Politburo member and secretary--stressed the international importance of Franco-Soviet cooperation, all the possibilities of which are far from being used, and the beneficial effect which better consultation between Moscow and Paris would have on detente and disarmament.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Soviet parliamentarians had many talks and meetings, notably at the National Assembly and the Senate and at the Quai d'Orsay with Mr Francois-Poncet. Ambassador Chervonenko attended the talks with the French foreign minister.

During exchanges of views between parliamentarians from the two countries at the Assembly's foreign affairs committee meeting, Boris Ponomarev stressed the USSR's attachment to the policy of detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence "the only reasonable basis for international relations."

Atlantic Winds

"Unfortunately," Boris Ponomarev stated in particular, "it must be noted that the French often act in the opposite way. Many important sections of the French media, more especially radio and television although they are state-owned, spread dishonest and often openly slanderous information about our country. That merely poisons the atmosphere and damages the relations of friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples.

"For instance what did the French people learn from the recent programs, biased to say the least, shown by French television on Soviet life which depicted our people's daily existence as pure hell?

For this reason, speaking frankly, it has to be said that for some time Atlantic winds have at times been blowing fairly strongly in France, apparently not without influencing some politicians in your country. For instance, we have just been surprised to learn that the leader of one of the main political groups constituting the government coalition recently advocated a "review of Franco-Soviet relations...."

"Unpleasant Surprise

"We would be lacking in frankness toward you if we concealed the unpleasant surprise we felt following the French authorities' announcement that France had already tested the neutron nuclear weapon and that it might decide to manufacture that weapon in the next few years. We cannot understand what is prompting France to join so actively in the nuclear arms race, to develop the neutron bomb at enormous expense--money which it probably needs for other purposes, peaceful purposes? Through this it is possible to see the conditions being established for the creation of the neutron weapon in the United States. However it must be clearly realized that if other countries are producing this weapon the USSR will be forced to produce it in turn....

"We cannot remain indifferent to the appeals, especially the most recent ones, launched both in the NATO general staffs and in France itself, for consolidating your country's military collaboration with that bloc and for reintegrating France into its military organization. In our view such intentions are incompatible with the objectives of military detente.

"I will tell you frankly that we are also astonished by the fact that France, which advocates detente, has recently been in the vanguard of those West European countries which are increasing their military spending most. This is all the more suprising since even some NATO military organization member countries such as Denmark, Belgium, and The Netherlands have announced that they are going to freeze or even reduce their military spending.

"Of course we understand France's aspiration to guarantee its independence and national defense. All our proposals in the sphere of military detente and disarmament take acouunt of that aspiration and are based on the principle of equality and equal security."

No Question of Intervention

Following a meeting between the Soviet delegation and the National Assembly speaker, Chaban-Delmas told the British REUTERS agency that Boris Ponomarev had told him, with regard to the situation in Poland: "The Poles are big enough to settle their own affairs and there is no question of the USSR intervening in Poland."

Answering questions on the situation in Poland during meetings with the press, delegation member Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chief, recalled the joint statement issued at the recent summit of the seven socialist countries. He welcomed the recent development in the situation, stressing the efforts being made by Poland's Government and political forces to solve the problems by democratic methods alone. We have been slandered, Vadim Zagladin added, intentions have been attributed to us with the obvious intention of destabilizing Poland, but without success.

ARMY GENERAL AKHROMEYEV INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE

AU211406 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Dec 80 p 6

[Special interview granted by USSR Army Gen Gergey Akhromeyev, first deputy head of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, to APN Military Observer Vasiliy Morozov; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: On 11 November in Madrid the meeting of the participant countries in the European conference opened. As is known, this meeting is to prepare the basis for convening a special conference on military detente in Europe. In your opinion, what considerations dictated that such a conference be convened?

Answer: Two circumstances imposed this: First, the arms race, in which the United States dragged all NATO member countries as well as its allies outside NATO. This race has recently reached dangerous dimensions.

The United States and NATO are now implementing multibillion dollar plans on further developing their strategic weapons: The MX intercontinental ballistic missile, various types of long-range missiles and new heavy bombers. Simultaneously, the NATO countries are developing new fighters with operational-tactical tasks, tanks and so forth. A whole series of such weapon systems will be developed soon, meaning a quantitative and qualitative increase in military capability.

The socialist countries have repeatedly approached the West with appeals to stop the various programs for creating new weapon systems. Their proposals, however, did not find any support in the United States and other NATO member countries. The following question is not to be solved: These programs are either to stop and negotiations on limiting and decreasing arms are to begin, taking into consideration the interests of the countries and the principle of equal security, or, if the United States does not want this--a new arms race will start which will affect mankind in a way very difficult to predict.

The second circumstance is the dangerous situation which is being created in Europe. The negative tendencies in developing the military, political situation in the European Continent has increased because of the imperialist forces. Reactionary circles in the United States and the NATO countries do not want to comply with such realities of our time as the balance of power and guarantees of equal security to all states. By all means, including the threat of starting a nuclear war, they are trying to disrupt the relative equality of forces which has been created in Europe and neighboring areas in order to obtain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact member countries and then to dictate their conditions from a "position of strength."

The U.S. decision to deploy in Western Europe almost 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missles and impose this decision on some NATO member countries exactly serves this goal. As a matter of fact, we are dealing here with qualitative and quantitative changes in the balance of Europe's military forces completely in favor of the United States and NATO. The creation of a "Eurostrategic" nuclear potential aims at giving the United States an advantage in the sense that the new "Pershing-II" and the cruise missiles deployed near the socialist countries' borders would be used for the first strike. If this is to be allowed, the entire strategic situation in Europe and the entire world would change. The USSR cannot remain indifferent toward this overt military threat, since the December 1979 decision of the NATO Council session undermines the principle of equality and equal security which the USSR and the United States had agreed to observe in their bilateral relations, leads toward and arms race and sharply exacerbates the international situation.

In this situation, a decision adopted by the Madrid meeting on quickly convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe can contribute importantly to developing the all-European process which began in Helsinki. A constantly growing number of countries is supporting such a conference. The Madrid meeting would fulfill its mission if it would decide on such a conference. Agreement on such an important issue would give a powerful impetus to detente, strengthen the degree of confidence and contribute to improving the military-political climate not only in Europe but throughout the world.

Question: Are the plans to "additionally arm" Europe the only factors which are complicating the plans for military detente?

Answer: Regretfully, no. The so-called U.S. "new nuclear strategy" evokes no lesser concern. This strategy clearly reflects Washington's course toward globally increasing its military potential and reaching a general military superiority over the USSR. Its basic essence is to prepare U.S. strategic nuclear forces for a sudden first strike against the socialist countries' military objects. The United States is openly declaring its readiness and ability to interfere at any given moment in developments in every region throughout the world, utilizing conventional as well as nuclear weapons. The "creators" of this strategy consider the kindling of a preventive nuclear war as a normal phenomenon. The public is being convinced to believe the criminal idea that the "limited" and "partial" use of nuclear weapons is not all that terrible, and that it is not only acceptable but even "humane" since the number of civilian casualties would be reduced to a minimum.

The United States is now intensively imposing its new strategy on its West European partners, striving to have NATO officially adopt the decision on inflicting the first nuclear strike.

Question: What are the concrete measures in the area of military detente that the socialist countries are proposing in addition to convening a conference on this matter?

Answer: The principled position of the USSR toward preserving peace and strengthening detente is well known. The socialist countries are doing everything which depends on them to prevent a military confrontation. Here are some concrete examples: In May 1980 the Warsaw Pact member countries proposed a broad program of measures aimed at taming the uncontrollable increase of the nuclear-missile potential; the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and a great quantity of other equipment from GDR territory; new and constructive proposals at the Vienna talks on decreasing the level of military confrontation in Central Europe; the USSR constructive proposals on talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe: and many other initiatives.

The USSR is now making its worthy contribution to the work of the Madrid meeting. In its activity at the meeting the USSR is being guided by its desire to bring the meeting to a successful end and to ensure that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is convened. Invariably supporting the continuation of all earlier begun negotiations, the USSR, on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, is operating from the consideration that its partners are equally interested in the same thing. If the Western countries had the strengthening of peace in mind, they obviously would not have complicated the negotiations but would have done everything so that they would take place in a constructive spirit and bear results.

Unfortunately, this has not been the case. Now, for instance, one can frequently hear declarations in Washington that it is time to "put an end" to the USSR-U.S. SALT II treaty, as Senator John Tower said, because allegedly the treaty is not equal and does not correspond with U.S. national security.

What can one say in this context? Unintentionally one remembers the 13 May 1979 words of President Carter at the signing of the SALT II treaty: "If the United States refuses to ratify the treaty, it will find itself in the role of a "warmonger" refusing to take part in the common attempt to restrict the proliferation of the most destructive weapon known to mankind." Many people remember this statement and people will evaluate appropriately the activities of those who are opposing the treaty which has a vital importance for the whole of mankind. The SALT II treaty was prepared over 7 years with the participation of U.S. Republican and Democratic administrations. It was based on taking under consideration a just balance of power. Nothing can be changed in the treaty in favor of any side, because the other side will immediately raise counterrequests in its favor.

Loyal to the peaceful course of its foreign policy and corresponding to the Helsinki conference Final Act, the USSR decisively opposes the arms race and military adventures. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev recently said: "We support the preservation of detente, its strengthening and the peaceful and equal cooperation among states. We do not threaten anybody, do not interfere and do not plan to interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples. We would like to see other states do the same. We want to set in motion all the mechanisms for peacefully and justly regulating international problems."

MBFR STALLED BY WEST'S LACK OF POLITICAL WILL

LD231659 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA Correspondent L. Stepanov: "Time for Decisions"]

[Text] Vienna--The 22d round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe has ended. The last plenary session was addressed by representatives of the Soviet and U.S. delegations.

It was made known at a press conference that Soviet delegation head Ambassador N.K. Tarasov had pointed out in his speech that throughout 1980 the Vienna talks had been dominated by the socialist countries' important initiatives. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have made constructive proposals on settling unresolved problems, seeking the speediest attainment of accords. Combined with previous initiatives, their 21 February, 10 July and 13 November proposals create objective prerequisites for concluding a first-stage agreement which would be of great important in terms of strengthening European security.

The USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies proposed that attention be focused on the elaboration of a first-stage agreement envisaging force reductions of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. servicemen. All we now need for the achievement of a final accord on the size of the reductions is an unequivocal reply from the Western side.

The socialist countries proposed that, in addition to the Soviet and U.S. commitments to reduce and limit ground forces, the other direct participants should simultaneously "freeze" the collective numerical strength of their armed forces.

If, despite all this, no real progress was achieved at the 22d round, the explanation lies in the West's lack of the political will to reach accords.

MSU KULIKOV ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE

LD171553 Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 4

[Lt Col V. Shkarovskiy report: "Theoretical Conference"]

[Text] A theoretical conference on the theme "Problems of War and Peace under Contemporary Conditions; The Development by the CPSU and the Fraternal Communist and Workers Parties of Leninist Teaching on the Socialist Fatherland's Defense" has been held at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces opened the conference.

Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, Joint Armed Forces' chief of staff, delivered the report "The Struggle of the CPSU and of the Fraternal Communist and Workers Parties for the Peoples' Peace and Security and the Safeguarding of the Reliable Defense of Socialism's Gains Under Present-day Conditions."

The conference was addressed by Lt Gen M. Proskurin, (Soviet Army), Lt Gen T. Krustev (Bulgarian People's Army), Lt Gen K. Gottwald, (GDR National People's Army), Maj Gen L. Fazekas, (Hungarian People's Army), Division General S. Antos, (Polish Army), Maj Gen D. Panescu, (Socialist Republic of Romania's Army) and Lt Gen B. Kucera, (Czechoslovak People's Army).

INCREASED OIL DELIVERY IN NEXT 5 YEARS PLANNED

LD161820 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Over the next 5 years this country is to deliver to its partners in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance 400 million tons of oil--30 million tons more than in the outgoing 5-year period.

As he made this announcement, the Soviet representative on the council's Secretariat noted that oil is sold to them at prices far lower than the prices on the world market. As a result, the socialist community countries have saved $15 billion since 1976.

The Soviet Union is also to increase the shipments of iron ore, cotton, timber, pulp, and non-ferrous metals to its partners.

CONFERENCE OF BLOC TU OFFICIALS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD231615 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Meeting"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of trade union schools and scientific establishments of the socialist countries' trade union centers was held in Moscow 18-19 December. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia participated in it.

The conference was opened by Prof V.G. Shorin, rector of the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik higher school of the trade union movement. There was a fruitful exchange of experience in urgent questions of teaching and scientific work at the conference. The conference took place in an atmosphere of friendly and of businesslike discussion of problems of mutual interest. The conference participants were received by AUCCTU secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus.

ZORIN CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. STANCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD191451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Zorin, USSR representative on the UN Human Rights Commission: "Human Rights--Word and Deed"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] It was 32 years ago, on 10 December 1948, that the third UN General Assembly session adopted the universal declaration of human rights. Every year that date is marked throughout the world as Human Rights Day. What is the international situation, what are the political, social and societal conditions in which various countries and peoples are greeting Human Rights Day in 1980? The article published here discusses this.

The tireless, consistent struggle by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for peace and the relaxation of international tension and for the implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses led to major positive results in the seventies. "Taking a broad view, the main thing it has been possible to do is to break the tragic cycle of world war followed by a brief respite of peace followed by world war again," L.I. Brezhnev said early this year in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions. "This historic result," the leader of our party and state went on, "is a source of rightful pride for us Soviet people, for our friends--the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries--and all who have fought and are fighting for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems."

On the basis of peaceful creation the USSR and the other socialist countries have achieved major successes in their socioeconomic development, as is indicated by facts cited in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress which was published the other day, the "Mainguidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990."

The new USSR Constitution formulates in broad and fundamental terms, as no other document does, all the rights of citizens of the USSR--the state of developed socialism, and gives firm concrete guarantees of the implementation of those rights. There can be no comparison between socialism's historic gains and the capitalist system's "achievements," which the bourgeois propaganda media continue to shout about despite the profound economic, political and social crisis in the major capitalist countries. Only under socialism is there a guarantee of respect for political, civil, economic, social, cultural and other rights and free access by all members of society to labor, education, culture, science and participation in state administration. The banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism.

"The socialist countries," the communique on the Moscow meeting of leading figures from the Warsaw Pact states held on 5 December this year notes, "have expressed their intention of continuing to contribute to the normalization of the international climate, the strengthening of peace, the continuation of the detente process, the development of international cooperation and the resolution of all conflicts by means of talks. The participants in the meeting firmly advocate the development of relations with all countries--regardless of their social system--on the basis of the principles of independence and sovereignty, the renunciation of the use and threat of force in relations between states and strict respect for the UN Charter."

Beginning with its earliest steps in the international arena, the Soviet state has fought consistently not only for peace and international cooperation but also for the establishment of fundamental principles for relations between states in the human rights sphere and the adoption by each state of international commitments guaranteeing basic human rights.

The UN Charter, which was elaborated with the USSR's active participation while the war was still in progress, formulated the main aims of international cooperation, proclaiming the aims: "To deliver future generations from the sufferings of war...once again to assert faith in man's basic rights...and in the equal rights of big and small nations... to promote social progress and improved living conditions with more freedom...to implement international cooperation in resolving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian nature and in encouraging and developing respect for human rights and basic freedoms for all, regardless of race, sex, language and religion...."

The universal declaration of human rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948 contains for the first time in the practice of international relations a list of the basic rights and freedoms which man should have. Later, as a result of persistent efforts by the USSR and the other socialist countries, the United Nations elaborated and adopted pacts on man's civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights, which impose on signatory states definite commitments which are broader and more specific than was enshrined in the universal declaration. Whereas these pacts have been signed and ratified by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the United States and certain Western powers which act as imaginary champions of human rights have still not ratified them, declining to take on firm commitments in fulfilling the pacts' demands and flagrantly violating human rights in their day-to-day practice.

The Final Act of the European CSCE, signed in Helsinki on 1 August, 1975, by heads of state and government from 35 states of Europe, the United States and Canada, contains, as is known, 10 principles for relations between states, including the principle of respect for human rights. The Soviet Union was the first state to acknowledge these 10 principles as the state norm for relations between states, incorporating them in Article 29 of its fundamental law--the Constitution.

Meanwhile the United States, on signing the international convention on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, made an unprecedented stipulation, the point of which boils down to this--that the United States will consider itself free from commitments under the convention which it regards as incompatible with its Constitution. Of all the main agreements on human rights, the United States is a party only to the convention on the political rights of women. Yet equality between men and women is still not enshrined in legislative form in the United States, nor is it implemented in practice.

The U.S. Congress is also delaying adherence to the convention on the prevention of genocide, although it was signed as long ago as 1948. And in this instance the reason is clear.

An example of how the U.S. ruling circles approach the fulfillment of the generally accepted norms of race relations was provided by the monstrous repressions perpetrated against the black population of Miami last May, when they were expressing their legitimate protest against the illegal killing of Negro Arthur McDuffy. As a result of police repressions 19 blacks were killed and 400 wounded in Miami. Race riots gripped almost the entire city. It was a repetition of the "hot summer" of 1967 in Detroit and Newark. As you can see, nothing has changed since then for the 25 million blacks, despite J. Carter's hypocritical statements about his government's special attention toward human rights.

The picture is the same with respect to America's indigenous people--the Indians, whose elementary rights are flagrantly flouted by the U.S. authorities, as is constantly being reported to the UN human rights commission by representatives of that oppressed minority in the United States.

One of the chief human rights--the right to work--is not guaranteed to a significant proportion of the able-bodied population in the United States. According to figures published in the press, in March 1980 unemployment affected 6.2 percent of the population, in June it rose to 6.7 percent, and by the end of the year it had reached 7.6 percent. An increase in unemployment to 8 percent is predicted for 1981. Unemployment among the black population was 11.8 percent in March 1980, had reached 14 percent in May and continues to grow.

Published figures to the effect that 11 percent of the U.S. population live in poverty are the gravest indictment of capitalism.

Flagrant violations of human rights also take place in another major capitalist country--Britain. Mass unemployment affects all the capitalist states. There are now 7.4 million unemployed in the nine Common Market countries alone. And Britain has more than 2 million of them. But the Conservative government is not concerned about them. It is making the repressions in Northern Ireland tougher. An expeditionary corps of British troops is inflicting terror on the population of Ulster, who are coming out against the essentially colonial order which has been imposed on them. The regime of direct rule from London leads to flagrant violations of generally acknowledged elementary rights in Ulster, above all among the Catholic population.

Flagrant violations of the rights of "colored" people have become the system in Britain. The mass racial persecutions run directly counter to commitments undertaken by Britain under the UN Charter and the pacts on human rights.

Violations of man's civil and political rights continue in the FRG too. The "bans on professions" continue, despite growing public protests and promises by the authorities to relax this shameful practice in that "Rechtstaat," as representatives of the FRG's ruling circles are fond of describing it.

The Israeli rulers' attitude to the population of Arab territories occupied as a result of aggression and to the Palestinian people constitutes a downright outrage against human rights.

In the conditions of the deterioration in the international situation and the U.S. aggressive circles' course of returning to the policy of cold war and confrontation, they are making use of human rights issues to exacerbate international relations and interfere in states' internal affairs, despite the UN Charter's requirements banning such interference. Here they do everything possible to avoid a positive resolution of the questions of ending the arms race, reducing all types of arms, first and foremost nuclear arms, and preserving and deepening the relaxation of international tension. While the USSR and other socialist countries have put forward, in particular, a detailed peace-loving program at the current UN General Assembly session, the United States and those who follow blindly in its wake are striving to replace constructive work in this direction with psychological warfare against the socialist and developing countries under the false banner of "defending human rights."

This line of conduct is typical also of American representatives at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 countries which took part in the Helsinki conference. Certain representatives of NATO countries are acting in the same spirit, obviously guided not so much by their own national needs as by class solidarity with the chief country of the capitalist West, which sees today's liberation movements and social changes as a threat to its imperialist interests.

However, as experience shows and as the conviction was expressed at the Moscow meeting of party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact countries, "...the joint efforts of all countries and peoples with an interest in peace, security and international cooperation are capable of ensuring the consolidation of the relaxation of tension as the leading trend in international development."

In the light of this prospect the struggle for the consistent implementation and development of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, including in the sphere of human rights, has every basis for yielding positive results. It is precisely these constructive tasks which face the Madrid meeting and all the 43 states belonging to the UN Commission on human rights, which meets in Geneva in February 1981 for its 37th session.

RACHKOV COMMENTS ON WESTERN ATTITUDES TO OPEC

LD221551 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51 Signed to Press 15 Dec 80 p 22

[Observer B. Rachkov review: "OPEC and Oil Neocolonialism"]

[Text] A conference of OPEC members opened in Indonesia the other day and is taking place in a complex atmosphere. Two states--Iraq and Iran, which founded OPEC jointly with Venezuela, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in September 1960--have been at war since September 1980. The war has already taken thousands of human lives and destroyed dozens of national economic installations, including many oilfields, pipelines and ports. Exports of petroleum and petroleum products have virtually stopped--last year these exports reached 160 million tons for Iraq and 120 million tons for Iran, which was about 15 percent of total deliveries from OPEC countries.

"To whom is this war advantageous?" L.I. Brezhnev asked in Delhi the other day. "Not, of course, to Iraq and Iran. They will only get a ravaged economy and great human losses. But someone has benefited from the war, that much is already obvious. A stepping up of foreign military penetration in the Near and Middle East is taking place, for all the world to see. The Arab world's unity is crumbling, to the delight of the Arab peoples' enemies. Hopes are also being built on weakening the anti-imperialist orientation of both Iran's and Iraq's policy and the two neighboring peoples are paying for all this with their blood."

Smart Western dealers often do not even conceal their selfish intentions toward the warring sides. "The more the Iraqis and Iranians blow up each other's enterprises, the more good business there will be for us," one of them said in an interview for BUSINESS WEEK magazine. The magazine makes no secret of the fact that this approach to the Iraq-Iran conflict is typical of many American bankers and industrialists, who anticipate considerable profits from orders from equipment which will eventually be needed to restore the warring sides' economies.

As for OPEC, Western neocolonial circles make no secret of their delight at the increased complexity of the situation within OPEC as a result of the Near East conflict. The American news agency UPI gleefully repeats this dictum, which has become current among the neocolonialists: "OPEC is now dead." Today neocolonialism would evidently like to bury not only that economic organization of liberated countries, but also its joyless memories associated with it.

The Breaking of Old Relations

OPEC first emerged as an organization defending its members' purely commercial interests in world markets. But in the sixties it was joined by a number of states using more resolute and effective methods in the struggle against imperialism. From disputes with the monopolies over secondary points in neocolonial concession contracts, these and other OPEC members moved on, in the early seventies, to the breaking off and annulment of the treaties themselves. Algeria, Libya and a number of other states began to nationalize imperialist oil concessions, which soon made it possible for most of the OPEC countries to wrest control of their own oil extraction and oil prices from the hands of the so-called international, but actually American-Anglo-Dutch oil cartel.

Striving to prevent the premature exhaustion of their limited deposits of oil--annual extraction of which was increased by the cartel from 170 million tons to 1,540 million tons between 1950 and 1973--the OPEC countries virtually froze future extraction at the 1973 level. Destroying the monopoly system of low prices, which enabled Western monopolies and the taxation organs of imperialist states to appropriate about 90 percent of net profits on oil from the developing countries, in late 1973 and early 1974 OPEC increased oil prices almost fourfold--from $24 to $86 per ton, which ensured that the owners of the oil obtained at least half the net profits.

To prevent a fall in the purchasing power of their revenue because of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar and the artificial raising of prices for industrial goods by monopolies, OPEC began to periodically adjust oil prices upward, as a result of which the average price for 1979 increased to approximately $160 a ton. As the British journal PETROLEUM ECONOMIST indicates, these and other measures ensured an increase in the OPEC states' annual oil revenue from $23 billion in 1973 to nearly $200 billion in 1979 (or--taking into account the inflationary devaluation of the dollar over the same years--to approximately $110 billion).

This is the first time in history that a relatively significant group of young states in which 320 million people live has achieved such substantial successes in confrontation with neocolonialism. The oil extracting countries have received the opportunity to use their new resources to overcome the grave legacy of neocolonialism. Displaying anti-imperialist solidarity with the other developing countries, OPEC began to devote attention to granting them financial aid. For instance, in 1979 the total sum of such aid, granted through official channels, reached $4.4 billion.

On the whole in the seventies OPEC seriously undermined the neocolonial system of economic ties, which for decades had lived parasitically on the dependent countries' natural resources.

At the same time the organization's own weaknesses were revealed, resulting from the differing degrees of maturity of the liberation movement in each participating country. The former shah's regime in Iran and a number of monarchist regimes in the Persian Gulf region, finding themselves in possession of significant oil revenues, regarded the tasks of the antineocolonial struggle as fulfilled. They embarked on the path of close cooperation with Western monopolies, in effect becoming the accomplices of big capital in the West, which continues to exploit the natural wealth and the peoples of the oil-rich developing countries by new methods. The clearest expression of this policy is their investment of the main bulk of the increased oil revenue in the West--far removed from their own peoples. They have invested and continue to invest huge sums in Western corporations' shares, in treasuries, real estate and banks. THE FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper, calculating the total sum of such investments in 1974-1979, reported--not without gloating--that the sum is about $350 billion--more than half the total revenue received by all the OPEC countries over that period. In this connection it is apposite to recall that neocolonialism cynically treats "petrodollar" investments as its own property. One example of this is the ban imposed by the U.S. Government on Iran's utilization of its investments in American banks and their foreign subsidiaries as soon as Tehran's policy became inconvenient to Washington.

The Neocolonialists' Acts of Sabotage

Relying on proimperialist agents in OPEC countries, in recent years neocolonialism has appreciably stepped up its subversive activity against the whole of that organization. In the ideological sphere it has organized an extensive slander campaign against OPEC. Thus the shortage of energy sources is blamed on OPEC alone, although in the competitive struggle the oil monopolies had begun to undermine the West's own coal industry and thereby weaken the West's power industry even before fastening on to the Near Eastern oil sources. The oil extracting countries are even blamed for capitalism's economic crisis, although crises began to shake the capitalist world 150 years before OPEC emerged.

In the economic sphere neocolonialism tried to extend for as long as possible its opportunities to obtain superprofits from other people's oil, increasing purchases not only for current consumption needs, but also for the creation of huge stockpiles in special oil reservoirs. Thus American monopolies, on the basis that even after significant price increases foreign oil still remains much more profitable than their own energy sources, have increased oil imports from OPEC countries by nearly one-third since 1973, embarking at the same time on the creation of underground oil reservoirs with a capacity of about 150 million tons.

In the political and military respects imperialism has made full use against OPEC of the tried and tested colonial principle "divide and rule"--a collection of refined means of waging subversive activity, including the unprecedented arms race provoked by imperialism in the Near East. First this took away more than $40 billion from the region's urgent needs for the benefit of the Western--particularly U.S.--military-industrial complexes. Now the senseless war here is a logical continuation of it.

Many representatives of oil extracting countries have devoted special attention in recent days to the lessons those countries' peoples must draw from 20 years of experience in their joint struggle against neocolonialism and for economic independence. As experience shows, even the biggest economic successes can be erased by the relaxation of vigilance and by concessions to artificially fanned nationalism and religious fanaticism. No money can bring prosperity and progress by itself--these are only possible along the path of genuinely democratic social transformations and the elimination of all forms of economic and political oppression.

LOMEYKO ASSESSES FIRST HALF OF MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD201436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 18 Dec 80

["Topical Problems of International Life" program entitled: "The First Stage of the Madrid Meeting," presented by Vladimir Lomeyko, international affairs observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]

[Text] Good day comrades. On 20 December there will be a recess in the work of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the CSCE. Thus, the first half of the meeting, which began on 11 November, will be completed. The meeting will resume its work on 27 January with the aim of adopting a final document by 5 March 1981.

What are the results of the first half of the Madrid meeting? It is unlikely that one would be able to find scales which would give an accurate measurement of what has been achieved. This task is extremely difficult for many reasons, both because discussions and exchanges of opinion are continuing and because the approach to them is not simple. Yet I would like to mention some preliminary impressions.

If one compares the atmosphere in the Madrid Palace of Congresses on the eve of the meeting with subsequent weeks of intense discussions, one can notice a gradual lowering of the temperature of passions. One can already speak of a first important result. Despite the incessant attempts of the U.S. delegation and other NATO countries to steer the meeting along a channel of confrontation and to impose on participants tactics of constant bickering, quarrels and verbal skirmishes, the meeting did not follow this path. But this did not just happen of its own accord. This was the result of persistent efforts and a difficult and skillful diplomatic struggle, primarily by the socialist countries.

It is worth recalling the mood on the eve of the meeting. We journalists, who had come to report on the work of the meeting, had occasion to talk with many diplomats and colleagues from Western countries. I must say that at that point very few of them could have confidently predicted that the meeting would open on the appointed day. At that time, uncertainty and nervousness were dominant. Pessimistic assessments were given out at virtually every step. Certain observers in the West hastened to declare that the spirit of Helsinki was dead and that Madrid would be the setting for the funeral of detente. Moreover, those who spoke in this way did not conceal the fact that this mood was emanating from the ranks of the U.S. delegation.

One could notice from the behavior of the U.S. representatives that they not only did not seek mutually acceptable accords, but were consciously seeking exacerbation of the situation. They were indeed trying to bury the spirit of Helsinki and were trying to do this with the hand of Moscow, so to speak. For this purpose U.S. representatives imposed their own approach and rules of procedure on those taking part in the meeting without concealing that they saw their main task as subjecting the Soviet Union to attacks over its aid to Afghanistan and falsely accusing all the socialist countries of deliberate violation of human rights. Moreover, they were bargaining on the socialist countries getting involved in a fruitless skirmish with the West, and the meeting turning into a noisy marketplace beneath the commotion of which no one would be able to hear businesslike and constructive proposals.

These plans did not work. Even if it was only late in the evening of 11 November, the meeting did open. The Madrid meeting approved its own regulations and resolved to concentrate ite efforts on a deepened exchange of opinions with respect to what had already been achieved, in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Helsinki Final Act.

After this, attention should be turned to what must be done next in accordance with the Helsinki accords. Sometimes people ask: How was it possible to achieve this if the U.S. representatives were intent on exacerbation? To reach an accord on any issue requires unanimity of all participants, since the principle of concensus is in operation. Perhaps this matter can be explained in the following way: The Americans miscalculated in assuming that the entire West would be on their side. Indeed, representatives of certain NATO countries, gripped in the vise of Atlantic solidarity, were forced to support Washington's variant. But the harder Uncle Sam pushed them, the stronger was their resistance.

A determining factor here was the fact that the majority of West European countries, as opposed to the United States, support the cause for detente. They have felt its benefits and do not want to refuse its advantages. One should not lose sight of the fact that for the governments of many West European countries, including France, the FRG, Italy, Austria, the Scandinavian countries and others, detente is a policy which they have actively supported for over 10 years. The Americans cannot help but notice that they have met their match this time and that if they do not take the mood of their West European allies into consideration in the future, this will provoke a new flareup of conflicts in the Western camp.

The fact that the Carter administration lost the presidential elections on 4 November after setting the fashion for a noisy campaign in defense of human rights undoubtedly played its part here. In the interim conditions in the White House, when one master of the house is already leaving and the other has still not moved in, the U.S. representatives in Madrid lost influence and prestige.

A second important conclusion at this halfway stage is the following: The antidetente faithful have not stopped their attempts to undermine the meeting from outside the Palace of Congresses. Long before the Madrid meeting, its opponents had coordinated their efforts through ideological saboteurs from many of the noisy organizations acting under the title of "Society of Committees for the Defense of Human Rights in Eastern Europe." In Madrid, I found out from Spanish, West German and Scandinavian journalists that during the fall, sessions of these self-styled societies and committees were held in the FRG, Italy, Sweden, France and other countries.

Although these conferences took place in various locations, one and the same problem was discussed at them: the coordination of subversive actions against the Madrid meeting.

The Springer paper DIE WELT admitted this when it reported that East European dissidents had worked out a unified strategy or tactic for a so-called parallel Madrid conference. On 27 and 28 October a preparatory meeting of dissidents, organized by the Konrad Adenauer Fund, was held in Bonn. At the meeting directions were worked out for provocative actions to be followed by the various little groups opposing the policies of socialist countries.

The NATO secret services, acting through men planted in these organizations, paid for various kinds of rabble from the countries of Eastern Europe to come to Madrid. The provocateurs sent to Madrid have organized a few noisy demonstrations outside the Palace of Congresses, are running self-styled information centers and are distributing publications full of malicious attacks against the socialist countries.

Iran into representatives of this campaign by dissident-provocateurs inside the Palace of Congresses itself. Three strange specimens accredited in the press center of the meeting as representatives of the shabby emigre leaflet called SMOLOSKYP ["TORCH," a Ukrainian emigre publication in the United States] were distributing subversive publications among participants in the meeting. Incidentally, those who attended the Belgrade meeting recognized one of them as the man who was doing the same thing outside the Sava Palace and who was subsequently expelled by Yugoslav authorities for provocative activity.

This noisy campaign which is raised with the help of provocateurs sent to Madrid, speaks of the dirty methods of psychological warfare unleashed against detente in general and the Madrid meeting in particular. But as the reaction of many Spaniards has shown, as well as that of a significant part of public opinion in other Western countries, these provocative sorties are not meeting with support among sober-minded Europeans. I was able to observe more than once how wary Spaniards were of these people, who are prepared to slander their former homeland for 30 pieces of silver. Homeless rolling stones like these do not find respect or trust anywhere.

It is too early, of course, to judge how these provocateurs and their masters will continue to behave. But one thing is clear. As both November and December in Madrid have shown, the antidetente forces are not stopping their subversive actions. Nevertheless, they are opposed by the restraint and firm position of the socialist countries, which stand for preserving and strengthening the spirit of Helsinki.

The third important conclusion from the first 6 weeks in the work of the Madrid meeting: The progress of discussions has shown that the majority of countries participating in the all-European conference are interested in furthering the process of East-West political dialogue, in broadening economic and cultural cooperation and in adopting measures for military detente.

This conclusion can be reinforced with statistics, statements and proposals from various countries. The executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe said in his address at the opening session that over the last 10 years there has been a considerable increase in the scale and intensity of economic cooperation between East and West. Thus, exports from West European countries to Eastern Europe increased more than fourfold between 1965-1979, while that from the countries of Eastern Europe by twofold. Norway's foreign minister said: Our political relations today are different from those in the times of the cold war. The scale and intensity of diplomatic relations have grown. We are seriously counting on cooperation and long term relations. Detente has concrete results in the everyday life of our peoples.

During the Madrid meeting, the representative from Poland put forward a proposal that a European conference on detente and disarmament be held in Warsaw in 1981. It was supported by representatives from most countries. There is, of course, a certain difference in the approach of individual European countries to plans for holding such a conference and it is clear that both time and effort will be required to coordinate all points of view. But it is striking that only one delegation, that is, the U.S. delegation, openly expressed its dissatisfaction regarding this matter.

Thus, the British newspaper, THE TIMES wrote on 11 December: The United States is reacting cooly to the French plan for holding a conference on disarmament. According to the Americans, the newspaper writes, a conference like this could distract attention from future conferences on examining the implementation of the Helsinki accords. An argument like this is farfetched, as they say, and contradicts the spirit and letter of the Final Act. Do the Helsinki accords not provide for measures of military disarmament? How can a deepening in the process of detente and disarmament slow down the fulfillment of the other Helsinki accords if both the East and the West agree that progress in the field of military detente is essential for the further development of political detente?

As could have been expected, Washington is trying to disrupt the all-European process of further strengthening security and cooperation. But these attempts are not bringing success. The first half of the Madrid meeting has demonstrated to the world two different approaches to the process of detente in Europe. One, destructive and negative, has been demonstrated by the American delegation, while the other, businesslike and interested, has characterized the speeches of the delegation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It is important to note that during the conference of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on 5 December in Moscow, it was noted that the member-countries of the conference support development of the Madrid meeting in order to open new prospects for the implementation of the Helsinki documents for the cause of peace and detente on the continent.

UNESCO AFFAIRS COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD231059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] A routine session of the USSR UNESCO Affairs Commission was held in Moscow on 17 December under the chairmanship of I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister and commission chairman. The results of the 21st UNESCO General Conference session held in Belgrade were examined. The commission also discussed the main directions of the further activation of its participation in UNESCO's activities and approved a work plan for 1981. The session was addressed by representatives of the ministries and departments belonging to the commission and by figures in education, science and culture.

IRANIAN, U.S. HOSTAGE DISCUSSION REPORTED

LD231254 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Dec, TASS--The speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, at a press conference accused the United States of trying to exploit the problem of the release of the American Embassy officials, detained in Tehran, as a pretext for aggression and conspiracies against Iran. If the American administration refuses to grant the terms for the release, put forward by Iran, the hostages will ultimately be tried. The Iranian parliament, the speaker emphasized, will not reconsider their case.

Washington, 23 Dec, TASS--The United States administration officially rejected Iran's terms for the release of the American hostages, envisaging specifically, the return of the Iranian assets and the wealth plundered by the shah. Setting forth President Jimmy Carter's position, the White House Press Secretary Jody Powell asserted that fulfilment of these terms would be a violation of American laws.

State Department Spokesman John Trattner on the same day confirmed the refusal to grant the demands of the Iranian side. He said that fulfillment of the terms would not accord with the national interests of the United States. It follows from Powell's and Trattner's statements, that Iran will be notified of the position of the American administration.

The American administration's rejection of Iran's demands is attended by a general toughening of Washington's position on the problem of hostages. Observers pay special attention to the fact that the administration spokesmen "suddenly" presented the Iranian authorities with charges of bad treatment of the hostages.

Assessing these charges as evidence of intensification of Washington's pressure on the Iranian Government, the CBS Television Company's correspondent at the State Department made it clear that their legality was doubtful. Neither officials nor members of the hostages' families, he added, had presented any specific evidence of the authenticity of such charges.

REAGAN APPOINTS ALLEN NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER

LD241106 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 24 Dec, TASS--New appointments to the White House apparatus have been announced here. Richard Allen has been appointed assistant to the president for national security affairs. During the election campaign Richard Allen was Ronald Reagan's main adviser for foreign policy matters.

Martin Anderson has been appointed assistant to the president for home policy affairs.

The cabinet of the new Republican administration is as good as formed. John Block, previously director of the Illinois Agricultural Agency, was appointed secretary for agriculture.

CARTER TRYING TO IMPOSE POLICIES ON REAGAN

LD241006 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] It looks as if the Carter administration is trying to impose its policies on the incoming government. Speaking in Montreal a few days ago, Zbigniew Brzezinski claimed that the Carter doctrine would influence the whole decade to come. He enumerated Washington's latest measures in the military sphere and stressed that they were only the beginning. Radio Moscow correspondent Aleksandr (Gurnov) asked a prominent Soviet military expert and staff member of the Moscow Institute of United States and Canada Studies Dr Lev Semeyko what he thought of the present policies of the Carter administration and whether he thought they could influence the Republican administration. The reply was this:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] Though the Carter doctrine was formulated and approved before the election of the 40th American president, I think it was meant to be a kind of a testament.

When Directive 59 appeared on the eve of the elections it was already clear that Reagan had no less chance of becoming president than Carter. So, to a large extent, the directive was a way of imposing on the Republicans the policy of the Democrats, specially in military strategy. On 4 November that policy got a vote of no confidence but now that the Carter administration has nothing to lose it is pushing the very policy that led to the defeat of the Democrats in the elections. The core of this policy is confrontation with the Soviet Union every sphere--political, military and economic. Apparently, this shows a lack of vision. Take for example the administration's action in depriving Dresser Industries of the right to build an oil drilling equipment plant in the Soviet Union. Today, energy is a very acute problem in the West--in the United States in particular. The Soviet Union is one of the biggest oil exporters on the world market. Washington gives political reasons for trying to hinder oil extraction in the Soviet Union, but the growth of Soviet oil exports has nothing to do with the so-called Soviet menance. On the contrary, such an increase could help the world community to overcome the difficulties it is facing.

Though extraction in this country is complicated by such things as the great depth at which oil lies, there is no energy problem as such in the Soviet Union. This country is self-sufficient when it comes to fuel. So Washington's actions can't teach the East a lesson, it's the West that has to draw a lesson. American politicians are more and more often taking their cues from the military. This is probably the reason why the new U.S. military budget is the biggest in the history of the country. It is even bigger than President Carter's original estimates. The budget, incidentally, is another means of pressuring the incoming administration. It will make life very difficult for Ronald Reagan because if he tries to cut down the Pentagon's budget he will be acting counter to his own promises, and the present economic situation makes it very difficult to increase it as he promised to do so. [end recording]

So what President Carter has done reduces the effectiveness of the policies of the new administration in advance. So does this mean that Reagan's policies are, generally speaking, predetermined?

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] You can't tell what the policies of the Republican administration will be. Much depends on whether realism gains the upper hand in the battle over future military and political strategy already developing. Ronald Reagan says that he wants to preserve peace, but peace calls not for increasing military confrontation but trying to reduce it, promote mutual trust and work to limit strategic arms, and to settle all international disputes peacefully. So, only the future will show what the policies of the new administration will be. The Republicans are inheriting a lot of problems, and possible changes in Washington's policies are bound to run into serious difficulties. And in conclusion, I'd like to stress that the Soviet Union is ready to respond to any constructive proposals of the United States. We have always wanted to normalize Soviet-American relations, cooperate and continue a peaceful dialogue. [end recording]

TRUD: AFL-CIO INTERFERING IN POLISH EVENTS

LD241143 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 3

["AFL-CIO's Anonymous Letter"--TRUD headline]

[Text] Washington, December--A recent issue of the FREE TRADE UNION NEWS BULLETIN, which is published by the AFL-CIO's International Department, has been translated into Polish and produced in a large edition clearly for the purpose of being disseminated as subversive literature. The bulletin contains inflammatory materials in connection with the events in Poland. The issue was concocted following the AFL-CIO General Council's September session at which the decision was adopted to set up the so-called "fund for Polish workers." AFL-CIO President L. Kirkland urges American labor unions to contribute to the "fund," assuring them that the money "will get into the right hands." This step by the AFL-CIO leadership bears the overt stamp of interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. And to such an extent that even the U.S. State Department was embarrassed.

In the bulletin's materials L. Kirkland is portraying himself as an "advocate of freedom and democracy" and is responding to the State Department's stand by alleging that "free trade unions" have nowhere been formed under the cover of quiet diplomacy.

When uttered by Lane Kirkland, the words sound blasphemous.

Both in the times of George Meany and now that the office was taken by his follower, Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO leadership has never rendered material support to any strikes, either in the United States itself or in any other capitalist country. The AFL-CIO leadership ought to have turned their eyes first to their own country where unionized labor accounts for less than 20 percent of the workforce and every fresh shop floor effort to form a labor union is meeting with hostile reaction from the joint forces of capital, the private armies of hired thugs and the state machinery of suppression, before starting campaigning for freedom and democracy for workers in other countries and for the observance of the ILO Convention Number 87 on the freedom of trade-union associations.

The "freedom of trade unions" U.S.-style now amounts to pressure by monopolies and the connivance of labor bosses, who have turned the union treasuries into sources of enormous profits for themselves, have created a situation in which the unions are losing more local branches than the rank-and-file members are forming at the price of tremendous effort. It took 17 years of court proceedings and similar delays and 30 million dollars in costs--to unionize 10 percent of the workers employed by the Stevens textile company. The "freedom of trade unions" Lane Kirkland is trying to palm off onto the Poles is costly, indeed!

The same goes for the "quiet diplomacy" which Lane Kirkland rejects in words, by raising a ballyhoo over the events in Poland. It is Lane Kirkland himself who prefers to clinch his deals with monopolists on the quiet, in the exclusive country clubs of the rich whose secrets are guarded more painstakingly in the U.S. than those of the state. It is in the same quiet manner, the proverbial manner of the "quiet Americans" from the CIA which is using the AFL-CIO's three foreign "institutions" (those for Latin America, Africa and Asia) as a cover, that subversive activity is being conducted in developing countries. There, too, the AFL-CIO leadership is seeking to serve U.S. imperialism, by trying to paralize the class awareness of the workers in those countries, to perpetuate their backwardness and contain their advance along the lines of social progress.

Juding by everything, Lane Kirkland would very much like to extend the activities of such "institutions of free trade-unions" to include socialist countries, since his very first steps in that direction have been using a method typical of provocateurs.

BEIJING TRIAL ORGANIZERS FAILING TO ACHIEVE GOALS

LD232052 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 23 Dec 80

["Manoeuvring Around the Trial in Beijing"--TASS headline]

[Text] The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO came up with an article signed "Special Observer," in which it, explaining the motives for the holding of the trial of the "counter-revolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Quin," admitted that Mao Zedong "in the last period of his life, particularly during the "Great Cultural Revolution' which was started on his initiative and which was guided by him, made errors which brought misfortunes to the party and the people." Describing the "Cultural Revolution" as a "period of a ten-year disturbance," the newspaper of the Central Committee of the CPC also points out that other leaders of the party, too, "made errors of varying degree." However, the newspaper emphasises further, those were "just errors and not crimes." As for the crimes, it is exclusively the groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing that are being declared guilty of them.

The same casuistic reasonings are reproduced in an editorial of the magazine BANYOUE TAN and reprinted by the central Beijing newspapers. It directly says that the court in Beijing is now examining only the crimes of the "ten" and not errors inside the party.

The emergence of these articles in the open press can be viewed as a proof that the organisers of the trial have failed to camouflage the political character of the trial as they intended to do from the very outset. In the conditions when in connection with the trial the question about the real culprits of the crimes of the times of the "Cultural Revolution" and other "experiments" of Maoism as well as the ominous role of Mao himself are being discussed among Chinese population and when the hidden springs of the unsavoury factional struggle in the Beijing top leadership are being increasingly exposed, the organisers of the trial are trying to manoeuvre and attempt to dissociate themselves at all costs from the crimes of Maoism and to lay the blame for them on their competitors for the struggle for power.

But it is difficult to do that if one recalls what kind of "errors" are in question. There were reprisals against intellectuals in the mid-1950's and against the opponents of the Maoist adventuristic course during the "Great Leap" in 1958-1961, which put the country on the verge of an economic disaster and doomed tens of millions of people to starvation. There was, finally, the "Cultural Revolution" when chaos set in in all walks of life and at least 100 million people were subjected to persecution.

Not everything in the course of the proceedings suits the organisers of the trial. It has gone beyond the tough limits originally set to it. The defendants refuse to play the role of "scapegoats." According to reports by foreign correspondents from Beijing, Jiang Quin and other accused justify their actions by arguing that the "final decisions" were taken first of all by Mao Zedong as well as Zhou Enlai, Kang Sheng and other Maoist leaders. Widely commented in the foreign press is the question of Hua Guofeng's involvement in some repressive actions of the Beijing regime, the dispersal of the demonstration in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in April 1976, in particular.

The trial has been going on for more than a month already and, as is being reported by foreign observers, is close to completion. It becomes increasingly evident that the organisers of the trial are failing to achieve the goals they set themselves: to demonstrate that an atmosphere of "unity and cohesion", "stability", "legality", "democracy" is setting in in Beijing. The course of the trial is indicative of the opposite.

PRC 'DOUBLE STANDARDS' ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

LD191125 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Double Standards"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec--The Chinese authorities are resorting to measures of pressure against the Dutch Government in striving to get it to review the decision to sell two submarines and certain other military hardware to Taiwan. According to the evidence available, a visit to the Netherlands by a Chinese delegation headed by a Chinese deputy communications minister was broken off and another delegation's visit was cancelled following that decision.

XINHUA has stated that China is "shocked" by the Dutch Government's decision. In a commentary on this matter, China's official agency stated that the hardware sale to Taiwan is damaging to "long-term relations" between the two countries and it demanded that the Dutch Government "re-examine its decision" and, in future, "think three times before acting."

People here are paying attention to the fact that, given the sharp attacks on the Dutch Government, the Chinese authorities and press organs are diligently avoiding criticism of Taiwan's main weapons supplier--the United States, although the United States is continuing military supplies to Taiwan and is even expressing the intention of including new types of deadly weapons among them. China is not only avoiding any criticism of the United States but is even taking further steps to develop cooperation between the two countries' armies. The latest display of this approach has been given by the present visit to China by a large Pentagon rear support services delegation headed by U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary R. Pirie.

DPRK PROTESTS S. KOREAN, U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD221537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--Pyongyang, 16 December--The DPRK representative on the Korean Military Armistice Commission has issued a resolute protest in connection with gross provocations by the United States and the South Korean puppets against the republic. As the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY [KCNA] reported, at the commission session in Panmunjom today he condemned the intensification of military preparations by the United States and the Seoul regime and the holding of military maneuvers which exacerbate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

U.S. VIOLATION OF DPRK AIRSPACE REPORTED

LD181629 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] TASS--Pyongyang, 13 Dec--KCNA has reported a flagrant new provocation perpetrated by the U.S. military against the DPRK. On 12 December an American SF-71 reconnaissance plane entered the country's airspace in the region of Kosong City in Kangwon Province.

AUCCTU GREETS DPRK TRADE UNIONS ON JUBILEE

LD191049 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] To the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Dear comrades:

On behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry and of employees, the AUCCTU sends cordial congratulations to the DPRK working people and trade unions on the occasion of a notable jubilee--the 35th anniversary of the formation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. The establishment of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was the natural outcome of the Korean trade union movement's development. In the years of people's power, the Korean trade unions were transformed into the mass organization of the country's working people. Led by the Korean Workers' Party [KWP], they actively participated in eliminating the consequences of Japanese domination and U.S. aggression, in developing the economy and culture and in building a new life on Korean soil. At present the Korean trade unions are performing great work in mobilizing the working people to resolve the tasks advanced by the Sixth KWP Congress of creating the material and technical base of socialism, are stepping up the ideological-political education of workers and employees in every way, are organizing a broad socialist competition and are making a large contribution to the cause of Korea's reunification.

Resolutely following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our country's trade unions will continue to comprehensively strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation between the working people of the USSR and the DPRK in the name of the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism and support the Korean people's struggle for the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis without external interference. On the occasion of the remarkable jubilee, we wish the DPRK's working people and trade unions new successes in building socialism, in fulfilling the Sixth KWP Congress decisions and in the struggle for their motherland's unity.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The AUCCTU.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PREMIER KESHTMAND ARRIVES 23 DEC

LD231430 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand of Afghanistan, has arrived in Moscow today. He will negotiate the expansion of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. A new agreement to the effect is expected to be signed. The Soviet Union helped and is helping Afghanistan build more than 130 industrial and other facilities. Soviet experts have also helped Afghanistan prospect for gas resources and train more than 60,000 skilled workers.

COMMENTS ON SOVIET ECONOMIC AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD232316 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Commentary by TASS observer Yuriy Maksimov]

[Text] The Soviet Union gives Afghanistan extensive aid in developing its economy. This aid is an important factor in the Afghan people's efforts to overcome the hard legacy of their former feudal regime. Soviet specialists have helped Afghanistan build or found more than 130 facilities which make up the basis of the country's state sector. The biggest of them are the irrigation complex in Jalalabad, the nitric fertilizer plant in Mazar-e Sharif, that will provide Afghan farmers with more than 100,000 tons of fertilizer annually, and the gas installations in Sheberghan, whose annual capacity amounts to 2.6 billion cubic meters. The capacity of all power industry facilities built in Afghanistan with Soviet aid surpasses 150,000 kw, more than 50 percent of the country's entire power output.

Considerable aid is given to the young republic also in developing its agriculture. The irrigation canal in Jalalabad region alone makes it possible to give water to more than 25,000 hectares of virgin land in the densely populated Nangarhar Province. Soviet specialists willingly share their extensive theoretical and practical experience in building and running various plants and factories with their Afghan colleagues. They have already helped more than 60,000 Afghans learn various skills. Of late the two nations have signed a number of new agreements on economic and technical cooperation whose implementation will further increase Afghanistan's biggest industrial facility, an ore-enrichment plant, a refinery, electric transmission lines and the like. Soviet aid in developing Afghanistan's gas industry has helped the country greatly promote its production of nitric fertilizers.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD231613 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Invitation of Friends"]

[Text] A 30-man delegation of DRA trade union workers paid an instructional, familiarization visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU from 13 November through 17 December. During an instructional seminar organized by the Aucctu's N.M. Shvernik higher school of the trade union movement the delegation members were read lectures on problems of the international workers and trade union movement, on the main directions of Soviet trade union activity and on questions of the trade union movement in developing countries.

The delegation of Afghan trade union workers visited the cities of Tashkent and Leningrad, where it familiarized itself with the work of trade union organizations, visited a number of enterprises and made excursions to places of revolutionary glory. During talks with AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin the delegation members expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and thanked the AUCCTU and the higher school of the trade union movement for organizing the seminar. The delegation has left for home.

KORNILOV: ANTI-AFGHAN PLANS BOUND TO FAIL

LD221342 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The undeclared war against the DRA has been going on for the third year. The young Afghan Republic has to resist the joint efforts of U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists, reactionary regimes and Zionist agents. In October-November this year alone more than three thousand armed bandits were infiltrated into the DRA from the territories of Pakistan and Iran. Getting increasingly involved in provocations against the DRA lately is, in particular, the As-Sadat regime, which acts as an accomplice of imperialism: As is reported, the president of Egypt has decided to "donate" about 1.5 million dollars for financing those counter-revolutionary bandit formations which are trained and equipped outside the DRA and the aim of which is to undermine the gains of the Afghan revolution by any means and in any ways.

The armed incursions into sovereign Afghanistan have their own, so to speak, "propaganda logistic support". In trying to reverse the course of developments, the enemies of the Afghan people are slandering revolutionary Afghanistan in every way possible, speaking vociferously about the so-called "Soviet menace", either to Pakistan or the Persian Gulf countries, although they knew well that there has been no such menace. They noisily demand an end to Soviet military aid to Afghanistan, while in reality they are doing their utmost to prevent it, to preserve and heighten tensions, to prevent a normalization of the situation.

In the effort for the implementation of the objectives of the April revolution Afghanistan has been faced with broad, carefully organized provocations by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism designed at depriving the Afghan people of their revolutionary gains. But the more intensive are the intrigues of the enemies of revolution in Afghanistan, the more determined is the rebuff given to them by the Afghan people, who are resolved to uphold and multiply the gains of the April revolution. The attempts of imperialism and reaction at distorting the essence of the events in Afghanistan and around it, at misleading public opinion are suffering a failure one after another. World public knows well that neither Afghanistan nor the Soviet Union have any designs against third countries and their interests, and that Soviet aid to Afghanistan has the sole aim of putting an end to the armed intervention against the Afghan revolution and all forms of imperialist interference in the Afghan affairs.

Contrary to the efforts by the enemies of Afghanistan, life in that country is gradually returning to normal, and this means that the fog of misinformation will be increasingly dispersed, and it will sooner or later become clear to the southern neighbours of Afghanistan that the sole real way to a normalization of the situation is that of a good neighbour agreement with the Afghan Government, the way which was pointed out in the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14. As far as those, who are encroaching on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are concerned, wherever they are acting in Washington or Beijing, in Cairo or Islamabad it is high time for them to understand that their adventurist plans will never come true. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible!

SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO KATMANDU

LD231426 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Katmandu, 23 Dec, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Arstanbek Duysheyev has completed the official visit to Nepal. The Soviet MPs were received by King of Nepal Sirendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, Prime Minister S.B. Thapa. Talks and meetings were held with Chairman of Nepal's National Panchayat L.B. Chand and members of the country's legislative body. As L.B. Chand noted before the departure of the Soviet delegation, its visit to Nepal had been highly successful and will undoubtedly contribute towards a further development and strengthening of friendly ties between Nepal and the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO INDIA

PRAVDA Editorial

LD221251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to India by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended. Another vivid page has been inscribed in the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries. There has been a reaffirmation of the fruitfulness of constructive summit examination of urgent international problems, with a mutual interest in seeking solutions to them.

The Soviet-Indian talks and the whole atmosphere of the visit, characterized by warmth and mutual understanding, were a vivid demonstration of the strengthening friendship between the USSR and India. These relations are based on both states' adherence to the cause of developing cooperation between peoples on principles of peaceful coexistence and on the determination to struggle for peace, international security and the people's national independence and against all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The results of the summit talks were reflected in the joint Soviet-Indian declaration and the other documents signed during the visit--the agreement on economics and technical cooperation, the 1981-1985 trade agreement, the program of exchange in the cultural, scientific and educational sphere for 1981-1982 as well as the agreement on cooperation in the cinematography sphere. All this attests the great scope of the multilateral USSR-Indian ties which embrace practically all the most important spheres in the life of our countries' peoples. Cooperation, developing on a planned and long-term basis, bears an equitable and mutually beneficial character meeting both countries' national interest. Thus, with the USSR'S assistance, over 70 major industrial construction projects have been or are being built on Indian soil and about 100,000 experts and skilled workers have been trained. India, in turn, supplies goods which our national economy needs.

"Friendship between the USSR and India," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated when addressing the Indian Parliament, "is the common property of two great peoples. Our relations have withstood the test of time. They have become an important factor in strengthening peace within Asia and beyond. Developing on the firm basis of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation, they embody the principles of peaceful coexistence and of equitable and fruitful cooperation among states with different socioeconomic systems."

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction at the results of the visit, which greatly enriched relations between our countries with new content.

"The honor has fallen to us," India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said at a New Delhi meeting, "of receiving the outstanding leader of a great country, a world-scale statesman and a true friend of India.... We regard this visit as an important and remarkable event. It will give new impetus to the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and India and will contribute to the cause of peace."

During the Soviet-Indian talks great attention was paid to the present-day international situation. "The Soviet Union and India," the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document" on the results of the visit to India of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," says, "expressed the firm conviction that the most important task facing mankind is to consolidate peace and avert a new world war. [paragraph continues]

"Noting the complication of the world situation through the imperialist circles fault and the emergence of new hot-beds of tension, they advocated that the relaxation of international tension be preserved and deepened and that this process be given in irreversible and universal character." It was confirmed that the USSR and India spoke from common or similar positions on the most important international problems.

Both sides expressed the belief that unresolved problems in Asia and throughout the world can and must be settled solely by peaceful means. This applies to the achievement of an all-embracing, just Near East settlement, the seeking of political solutions in Southwest Asia, the reduction of tension in Southeast Asia and the speediest possible implementation of the UN declaration on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. There was a positive response from the Indian public to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposals on ensuring a normal, peaceful situation in the Persian Gulf region-proposals which point out a rational, just and realistic path for ensuring lasting peace in that potentially explosive region.

The development of Soviet-Indian ties are a good example of the implementation in practice of the lofty principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit in relations between socialist community states and developing countries. Soviet-Indian summit meetings have reaffirmed the importance of a united front between the socialist and nonaligned countries in opposition to imperialism's aggressive forces.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India is at the center of foreign press attention. The progressive public everywhere responds in a lively manner to the results of the visit, noting that it confirms the USSR's unchanging loyalty to its peaceful Leninist policy course and its determination to oppose the arms race and military adventures and to support the development of mutually beneficial ties with other states.

Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India have reached new heights, risen to an even higher level and are making a weighty contribution to the cause of safeguarding both countries' interests, world peace and the peoples' security.

The successful conclusion to the visit and the concrete results of the Soviet-Indian talks are ardently approved by Soviet people, who prize their lasting friendship with peace-loving India's great people. They rejoice that the USSR's purposeful foreign policy and our country's tireless efforts in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and aggression and for peace and mankind's social progress enjoy vast international prestige and are yielding remarkable fruit.

IZVESTIYA Editoral

LD221015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Powerful Factor for Peace and Progress"]

[Text] The traditional, time-tested friendship between the Soviet Union and India has been strengthened and raised to an even higher level. Powerful new impetus has been injected into the wide-ranging cooperation between the two peoples for the good of both countries, in the interests of preserving peace and in the name of the peoples' security, freedom and independence. The solidarity between the largest socialist country and the largest developing country--a member of the nonaligned movement--in their approach to the pressing problems of world politics has been convincingly demonstrated to the whole world. These are the main results of the official friendly visit to India by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to India and the cordial atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding and trust during the talks and meetings on Indian soil confirmed once again that friendship between the Soviet Union and India, which is the common property of two great peoples, has achieved a high degree of maturity and corresponds to the vital interests of both countries and that Soviet-Indian cooperation is invested with truly inexhaustible possibilities. "This visit," Indira Gandhi said at an Indo-Soviet friendship meeting in Delhi, "demonstrates once more the vitality of Indo-Soviet friendship. This friendship has stood the test of time but at the same time it is not stagnant. It is constantly growing, developing and opening up new prospects."

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers evaluated L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India and the results of his talks with Indira Gandhi and the other Indian leaders as an important historic landmark on the path toward further strengthening of friendship between the Soviet Union and India, as an event giving new content to the traditionally friendly relations between the USSR and India and a weighty contribution to strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the whole world. The whole Soviet people warmly supports this high appraisal and wishes the great Indian people new successes on the path of independence and progress and in their struggle for the triumph of ideals of peace.

Viktorov Article

LD221419 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 1

[Yuriy Viktorov "International Review": "On a Firm Basis of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] India has seen off its high-ranking Soviet guest--L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet head of state's visit, during which talks were held on questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems, has been successfully completed, L.I. Brezhnev and the Indian leaders delivered important speeches and statements. A Soviet-Indian declaration and other documents were signed. The talks, speeches and concluding documents combine to form the living fabric of the visit and its results. They have become a subject of broad discussion and consideration all over the world.

L.I. Brezhnev and the Indian leaders were unanimous in their remarks in favor of developing and deepening bilateral relations. At the same time they stated unequivocally: Soviet-Indian friendship is not directed against any third state or country. Thus the talks' positive aims were clearly defined and any insinuations on this score were refuted.

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India, as everyone admits, was significant not only for Soviet-Indian relations, but as an important factor in all international life, above all from the viewpoint of its influence on the present situation. "The Soviet Union and India," states the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document "On the Results of the Visit to India by L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," "expressed their firm confidence that the most important task facing mankind is that of consolidating peace and averting a new world war. Noting the complexity of the world situation through the fault of imperialist circles and the emergence of new hotbeds of tension, they came out in favor of maintaining and deepening the relaxation of international tension and making that process irreversible and universal in nature."

India greeted L.I. Brezhnev cordially as a close friend. The Soviet people followed the course of the visit with profound approval and welcomed its results with great satisfaction. The visit convincingly attested to the sincere sympathetic feelings between the two peoples and the strength of Soviet-Indian relations, built throughout decades on the lofty principles of equality, mutual respect and trust.

The signing of new agreements significantly widening the economic, trade and cultural links between the two countries clearly confirms the dynamism in the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation. Significant progress in the spheres of economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation was noted at the talks.

International problems occupied an important part of the Soviet-Indian talks. The urgent need for an exchange of opinions on the cardinal questions of world politics is evident. L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his Delhi speech to members of the Indian Parliament that the good relations between the USSR and India, the coincidence or proximity of their positions on fundamental contemporary problems and their adherence to the cause of peoples' independence, the cause of peace and equal cooperation between states and the struggle for disarmament and the prevention of a new world war are particularly important in the present aggravated conditions of the international situation.

At the talks in Delhi both sides expressed concern about the complication of the world situation caused by imperialist circles, the persistence of unsolved problems and the emergence of new seats of tension. The Soviet Union and India stated in a joint declaration that they consider halting the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, to be a task of primary importance under these conditions.

Great attention was paid at the talks to the situation in various regions of the Asian Continent. Both sides urged the speedy liquidation of seats of tension in Asia.

The Soviet Union's constructive efforts and proposals aimed at ending the arms race, achieving disarmament and alleviating international tension and the large part played in this noble task by L.I. Brezhnev personally received a high appraisal from the Indian side at the talks. The Soviet side estimated highly the weighty contribution made by India's peace-loving, nonaligned policy to the cause of preserving international peace and security.

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India provided yet further confirmation of the wisdom and vitality of Lenin's foreign policy of friendship and cooperation with Eastern peoples and support for their efforts in the struggle against imperialism and racism and for national independence and freedom. This is attested by the wide approval by peoples from many countries of the important new proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in the course of his visit to India about methods of ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf. The visit confirmed the Soviet Union's unchanging fidelity to the peaceful Leninist foreign policy course and its determination to oppose the arms race and military adventures and to support the development of equal, mutually advantageous relations with other states.

The close cooperation of the Soviet Union and India on questions of international policy and also in various spheres of bilateral ties is striking example of interstate relations of a new kind. L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speeches in Delhi that Soviet-Indian relations, developing on the firm basis of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty, serve to embody the principles of peaceful coexistence and fruitful and equal cooperation between states with different socioeconomic systems. "Much of what has now become typical of our ties with countries which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke, much of that which is healthy and just which is gradually but steadily becoming part of the practice of international contact intercourse," L.I. Brezhnev noted, "in fact, appeared for the first time in Soviet-Indian relations."

All the leading mass information organs--not only in Asia, but also in Europe and America--have interpreted this dialogue as the most topical event in world politics. Thus AP commented widely on the Soviet leader's words to the effect that our country's approach remains principled: We are always ready to discuss any questions in a spirit of realism and to reckon with other people's legitimate rights and interests. Britain's THE GUARDIAN, in its turn, particularly singles out that part of L.I. Brezhnev's speech where he speaks of attempts by influential Western politicians to gamble on diktat and blackmail instead of dialogue between equal sides and mutually advantageous cooperation. The major countries diplomatic departments are aware of the significance of the arguments and proposals put forward in Delhi and are reaching agreement on exchanging opinions with each other on the nature of those proposals.

The talks showed that on most topical international problems our countries' standpoints are identical or similar, and this proximity rests not on negative foundations, but positive ones. The Soviet Union and India advocate developing cooperation between all peoples in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, maintaining and developing the relaxation of tension, ending the arms race and ensuring disarmament, preserving peace and stability in Asia and in other regions and ensuring a just political solution to existing conflicts.

During his visit L.I. Brezhnev put forward extremely important proposals on ensuring the national sovereignty and security of the Persian Gulf countries and preserving stability in that explosive region. These proposals have aroused a great response abroad.

In connection with the talks, various fabrications were put about concerning India's attitude toward the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan and the solution of the problem of mutual relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and neighboring and other countries. The talks refuted these speculations.

Even before the visit the national mass information organs wrote: People in India are well aware that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan must be seen within the broad context of the situation in the region, and realize the full danger of hasty actions in resolving that question. At the talks the normalization of the situation which has begun in Afghanistan and the possibility of a political solution based on the DRA Government's well-known proposals were noted. However much certain statesmen or politicians may wish to present the situation differently, that is how things really are.

As for Kampuchea, this question's resolution now lies in overcoming the incrustations which have arisen in relations between states in the region, often as a result of foreign influence, and supporting the new growth toward the improvement of the situation and the transformation of the whole region of Southeast Asia into a zone of lasting peace, stability and good-neighborly cooperation.

The visit, the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which characterized it and in particular the weighty, positive results of the talks did not please everyone everywhere. In this connection it must be recalled that 3-4 days before the start of the visit a rumor was put about that it could be canceled or postponed. It is not hard to see what aims certain circles were pursuing. But these attempts to "confuse the issue" failed completely.

In India L.I. Brezhnev was accorded a ceremonial cordial reception. We regard this as simultaneously a recognition of the Soviet leader's personal services in the cause of the struggle for peace and evidence of the stable friendly relations which exist between the Soviet and Indian peoples.

USSR-KAMPUCHEA COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED

LD231131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--An agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR Government and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for 1981 and a number of other documents on questions of trade and economic relations between the two countries were signed in Moscow on 17 December.

NEW SRV CONSTITUTION 'RELECTS GREAT CHANGES'

LD191615 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The new Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, adopted by the National Assembly on December 18, entered into force today. This is an event of great political significance. The new Constitution reflects the major gains made by the Vietnamese people during the long-fought courageous struggle they waged under the leadership of the Communist Party for freedom, independence and national unity. Recorded in the Constitution are the results of the glorious victory won in the war of resistance against American imperialism and the course, proclaimed by the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam toward building successfully socialism on the country-wide scale and defending the homeland. The new fundamental law of the Vietnamese state reflects the great changes that have taken place in the country and in the class structure of Vietnamese society. The fast-growing working class is becoming a leading force. A class of cooperative farmers has already been established in the north of the republic and is still in the period of formation in the south. The numerical strength of thepeople's intelligentsia is growing.

The new Constitution represents the country's fundamental law for the period of its transition to socialism as a united country. It is said in the Constitution that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a state where the leading part is played by the Communist Party which unites within its ranks front-ranking members of the working class, the peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. Running through the new Constitution is a very important idea that collective management has been established in all spheres of life. The Constitution provides for extensive rights for citizens, guaranteed by the state and society, and defines their duties. It is stressed in the fundamental law that it is an honorary duty of every citizen to work constructively in the interests of the entire people, in the interests of socialism.

The new Constitution has 12 chapters and 147 articles. Some of them are devoted to the role of public organizations, especially trade unions. Of great importance is the article declaring land to be property of the nation, which will make for a more rational use of land in the interests of socialist construction.

The new Constitution reflects the peaceable foreign policy of the SRV. This policy consists in strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, Laos, Kampuchea and other socialist countries and in establishing goodneighbour relations with states of the region. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam declares its solidarity with the peoples fighting for national independence and social progress. It is said in the Constitution that the principles of peaceful coexistence are the basis on which Vietnam is building its relations with states having a different political system.

The draft of the new Constitution of the SRV was widely discussed by the Vietnamese people and was unanimously approved by them. All sincere friends of the Vietnamese people share today their sentiments in connection with the entry into force of the new Constitution and congratulate them on this momentous event.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

Departure from Moscow

LD231258 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko left Moscow for Sofia today at the invitation of the leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At the airport he was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Arvid Pelshe, other officials.

Arrival in Sofia

LD231712 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Dec, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was met by Petr Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the BCP, Bulgarian minister of foreign affiars, and by other officials.

Talks With Zhivkov

LD231958 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Dec, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko arrived in Sofia today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committe of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On the same day, Andrey Gromyko met with Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In the course of the conversation held in a cordial friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. They highly assessed the present level of relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The exchange of views on topical questions of international policy confirmed the full identity of stands of the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, their determination to actively work for strengthening unity and cohesion of the socialist community, contribute in all ways to deepening cooperation between the forces of socialism and national liberation, and coordinate their actions in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The sides reaffirmed the determination of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in the conditions of the aggravated international situation, brought about by the actions of the imperialist forces, to continue to oppose the dangerous course of imperialism and hegemonism by the policy directed at improving the international climate and strengthening detente, against the threat of world war, at limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament. Todor Zhivkov highly assessed the consistent peaceloving policy of the USSR and the great personal contribution by Leonid Brezhnev to the cause of maintaining and strengthening universal peace, and stated Bulgaria's full support to Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf area.

Andrey Gromyko met after that with members and alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee. Todor Zhivkov presented a diploma and gold medal of International Dimitrov Prize Laureate to Andrey Gromyko, awarded to him on the decision of the State Council of Bulgaria for active socio-political, scientific and creative activities in defense of peace, democracy and social progress.

KADAR COMMENTS ON POLAND AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD221533 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov dispatch: "Reliable Support: J. Kadar's speech at Hungarian Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] Budapest, 15 Dec--the 24th Hungarian trade union congress closed on 14 December. For 3 days 800 delegates representing 4.5 million Hungarian trade union members held a great discussion of the Hungarian trade union movement's achievements and problems and of the Hungarian trade unions' tasks in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The previous day MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary J. Kadar delivered a long speech at the congress.

J. Kadar pointed to the considerable importance for the strengthening of world peace of the Moscow meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. During this meeting, he stated, the socialist countries expressed their determination to continue the struggle for the consolidation of detente and the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world. In this context the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his visit to India on ways of safeguarding peace and security in the Persian Gulf region are of invaluable significance.

The speaker stressed that the decision taken a few years ago by NATO's ruling circles aimed at giving a new twist to the arms spiral is having a pernicious effect on the international situation.

Imperialism is trying to upset the balance of forces which has emerged in the world and achieve military superiority over socialism. We, J. Kadar said, resolutely oppose these attempts since they impose immeasurable material burdens on the peoples of the world, lead to the accumulation of a tremendous amount of weapons and increase the danger of the occurrence of military conflict. We counter NATO's intrigues with our political line to which the Moscow meeting participants restated their adherence. The socialist countries are prepared to take account of the other side's interests and find a solution acceptable to both sides. The Soviet proposals in the disarmament sphere, proposals with which we totally concur, stem from that. We will continue to rely on our people's support in our foreign policy activity. Internationalist friendship and alliance with the USSR, the other socialist community countries and the whole world's progressive forces constitute our great achievement and firm support.

On the situation in Poland J. Kadar said: We proceed from the fact that Poland is a socialist state, a Warsaw Pact member and an important factor for peace in Europe. The Hungarian and Polish peoples are linked by traditional ties of friendship. We value and cherish that. The fact that the MSZMP and the PZPR are fraternal parties is of even greater and determining importance. We are united by a community of interests, socialist aims and world outlook. We thus express full solidarity with the working class and people of Poland. Broad and diverse relations, including close economic cooperation have emerged between our countries, and we thus have an interest in seeing a stable socialist system in Poland.

It is our wish, J. Kadar continued, that the Polish working class and the Polish people, under the party's leadership, will find a socialist solution to those problems which gradually have built up in the country, have caused tension and are in existence even now. It is our wish that the Polish working class and the Polish people will themselves resolve those problems and ensure Poland's further progress along the path of socialism. We believe that the Polish communists, workers and Polish patriots have sufficient strength for this.

In his speech the MSZMP Central Committe first secretary also dwelt in detail on questions of the Hungarian trade union movement. MSZMP policy toward the trade unions, he stressed, has remained unchanged for almost 25 years. Hungarian communists have always relied and will continue to rely on the trade unions.

Having dwelt on certain questions of the country's internal political life, J. Kadar noted that the party, relying on the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions, will continue to pursue its political line, which has been tested over decades and verified in practice. The Hungarian people will continue to advance along the path of building a developed socialist society.

On the congress' final day of work the closing speech was delivered by Hungarian Trade Union Council Secretary General Sandor Gaspar.

The 24th Hungarian trade union congress elected new members of the Hungarian trade unions' leading organs. A. Foldvari was reelected president of the National Trade Union Council and S. Gaspar was reelected secretary general.

The congress also adopted a detailed decision on the questions under discussion.

The Hungarian trade unions will continue to take an active part in the struggle of the whole world's working people for peace and detente, social progress and socialism. The main task in their international activity is to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries' trade unions. This is stressed in the resolution adopted at the 24th Hungarian trade union congress here.

The document notes that Hungary's trade unions fully support the tasks outlined in the decisions of the 12th Congress of the MSZMP--the leading force in society. They accord with the fundamental interests of the country's working class and of all the Hungarian people.

In the interests of creating a developed socialist society in Hungary the trade unions will constantly mobilize their members to strengthen the working class' power in every way, to build up the country's economic potential and to galvanize Hungary's political and cultural life.

The resolution also indicates the need for the constant development of socialist democracy with the aim of the country's further progress.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS

LD191413 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the SFRY's national holiday--Republic Day--V.V. Grishin, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom sent Comrade Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference and Comrade Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly a greetings telegram with the following contents:

In connection with the SFRY's national holiday--Republic Day--we are sending our cordial congratulations from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom to you, the communists and all the working people of Belgrade.

In celebrating with you the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the Yugoslav Republic, Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are sincerely glad at the successes achieved by Yugoslavia's working people in socialist building.

We highly value the fruitful development of Soviet-Yugoslav ties and express the belief that the results of this year's summit meetings and talks in Belgrade will serve the cause of further consolidating friendly relations between our parties, countries and their capitals.

On this noteworthy day we wish success in building socialism for the good of the Yugoslav peoples and in the name of peace and international security to you and, through you, to the communists and inhabitants of the SFRY's capital.

RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE LAUDS BREZHNEV'S LEADERSHIP

LD231057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "An Outstanding Continuer of Lenin's Cause"]

[Text] Prague, 19 Dec--The Soviet land has an unusually rich history--it was the first country in the world to implement mankind's age-old dream of creating a just society, RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, writes today.

In the struggle for socialism, the article says, whole generations of Soviet people have displayed unparalleled heroism. In peacetime building and in the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War and postwar restoration, the Soviet people have become educated, courageous and skillful masters of their country. This has confirmed the classical Marxist-Leninist writers' idea that history is created by the people and that heroes are raised and outstanding personalities born on the life-giving soil of unity and cohesion in society.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is one such outstanding politician. Under his leadership the Soviet people have finished building the developed socialist society. The struggle for the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and for social progress and peace in the world is inextricably linked with his name.

In the family of a metallurgical worker and in life and labor among the working class, the warm, attentive attitude to people, the attitude of respect and love toward the working person--all L.I. Brezhnev's inherent qualities--were born. All who have had occasion to work with Leonid Ilich--workers, servicemen, political workers--note his special gift for finding a way to every person's heart. They all admire his indefatigable capacity for work and his ability to concentrate forces on the main thing, stand in the front ranks and pass on to those around him his valor, optimism and vital energy.

Life itself has tested and molded the capabilities and character traits of the communist L.I. Brezhnev. The Communist Party has entrusted him with the resolution of extremely complex tasks, and he has always justified this trust, displaying high moral maturity and indefatigable creative activeness.

He has drawn and continues to draw his strength from Marxist-Leninist ideas. He has learned from V.I. Lenin the style, forms and methods of leadership of party work in the most diverse conditions. He draws strength from his own profound conviction of the capabilities and invincibility of the Soviet people led by the Communist Party. All L.I. Brezhnev's rich life, filled with energetic activity, is directed toward one supreme goal--that of serving the party and working for the people's good, for the sake of their present and future happiness.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been presented with many awards and holds a number of prizes. But the highest assessment of all his activity is above all the love and respect of the Soviet people and progressive people throughout the world.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev enjoys tremendous prestige. All the world's peace-loving people associate his name with the Soviet Union's tireless struggle to preserve and consolidate peace, for life without war in our world, without violence and the exploitation of man, and for a worthy, free life.

The Czechoslovak people are boundlessly grateful to the Soviet Union for all it has done for our country. We see Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as a great son of the Soviet people, an ardent figure in the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist movement and a sincere friend of Czechoslovakia who has tremendous services to his credit in strengthening and constantly deepening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, RUDE PRAVO writes in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS ON POLAND AT RCP PLENUM

LD240851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 80 p 6

[TASS report: "RCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 December--A Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee Plenum has been held here. It discussed the Romanian draft state budget for 1981, measures pertaining to price formation in the country and personal income and also international issues.

The plenum was addressed by RCP General Secretary N. Ceausescu. Touching on the meeting of party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Pact member countries in Moscow, he stressed that the socialist countries expressed their intention to continue to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the continuation of the policy of detente. The RCP expressed its solidarity with the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], the working class and the Polish people, and its confidence that under the PZPR's leadership the working people of Poland will succeed in overcoming the current difficulties.

USSR-ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS CONFERENCE

LD221015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Soviet-Romanian relations, based on a foundation of Marxism-Leninism, will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of the peoples of the USSR and Romania and of the entire socialist community. Mention was made of this at the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society's fifth all-union report and election conference which was held in Moscow on 10 Decmeber. It was stressed that both countries' friendship societies are making an important contribution to the consolidation of these relations.

The Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society's new central board was elected, again headed by V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom.

A delegation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the USSR (ARLUS), headed by C. Onescu, first vice chairman of Romania's Committee for Problems of People's Councils' and chairman of the ARLUS General Council, and also T. Dudas, Romania's ambassador to the USSR, participated in the work of the conference.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PONOMAREV VISIT TO FRANCE

Address to Commission

LD191719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 80 p 4

[Speech by Boris Ponomarev, candiate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at 16 December meeting of the French National Assembly]

[Text] A meeting took place in the French National Assembly today between a delegation of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly.

In his speech B.N. Ponomarev noted that the Soviet Union is striving for a genuine normalization and stabilization of the international situation in the interests of ensuring and consolidating peace throughout the world. The struggle against the threat of war, for the relaxation of tension, for a cessation to the arms race, and for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the development of mutually advantageous international cooperation--such are the humane aims of Soviet foreign policy. This is confirmed by the daily practical activity of the USSR on the international arena. An example of this is the recent visit by L.I. Brezhnev to India, during which the head of the Soviet state confirmed once more the adherence of the USSR to the course aimed at detente, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence, as well as putting forward a very important initiative directed at the political settlement of a highly dangerous situation which has come about in the region of the Persian Gulf. The foreign policy of the USSR, he said is a real embodiment of that love of peace which forms the very soul of Soviet society: All our plans, all our designs are connected with peaceful, constructive labor.

The head of the Soviet delegation went on to talk about preparations in the USSR for the 26th CPSU Congress, about the main results of the 10th 5-year Plan and the nationwide discussion which has begun of the draft of basic guidlines for economic and social development in the next 5-year period and for the period up till 1990.

He noted that the meeting of Soviet and French parliamentarians is taking place in a situation in which attacks have been launched by certain forces on the policy of detente and mutally advantageous cooperation, attacks which have seriously complicated the international situation and led to a growth in the danger of war for the world. In order to overcome this negative trend, united efforts are required of all those who see in detente and peaceful coexistence the only sensible basis for a system of international relations.

In this connection, and taking into account the role of our two countries in conceiving and strengthening detente, it is important that the USSR and France continue to work in a single direction, preserve everything of value which has been created over the years and search, through consulting with one another, for anything further which can be done to maintain in interstate relations a course toward peaceful cooperation. A definite landmark in this context was the meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France, in Warsaw this May.

We procede from the fact that on such a cardinal matter as the continuation of the policy of detente, the vital interests of our two countries coincide. [paragraph continues]

It is even more important that the "recognized rapprochement of the Soviet Union and France, which General de Gaulle talked about is not simply a bilateral affair, but an important factor positively influencing the general development of world events, since the main aim of Soviet-French cooperation is to help consolidate peace, strengthen detente and remove hotbeds of tension, and achieve real progress on the way to disarmament, as is discussed in the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France adopted in April 1979. The course of the Soviet Union in all-round development of relations with France is a firm, unchanging and consistent course, from which there has been no deviation. It is free of conjunctural variations and intended for the long term.

In the Soviet Union a positive estimation is given of the striving of France to pursue an independent policy on the international arena. In the existence of such a France, which determines its foreign policy and plays a dynamic role in the development of detente, we see one of the most important elements for peace and equilibrium in Europe and throughout the world, an equilibrium which is vitally necessary for ensuring the peaceful future of the whole of mankind. And if cooperation strengthens between the USSR and France, the more so if this cooperation is placed on a stable and long-term legal basis, then this will ensure the most favorable conditions for peace in Europe to be reliably guaranteed, for the security of the European peoples to be protected from any threats.

We have always believed and continue to believe that the development of trade and economic links is an important incentive for maintaining and deepening mutual understanding and cooperation in the political sphere. This has been confirmed in practice in the conditions of the present exacerbation in the international situation. Therefore we regard with particular attention the trade and economic, scientific and technical and cultural links between the Soviet Union and France.

Impressive progress has been achieved in the trade and economic field. One can say with satisfaction that, as stated in the communique from the 15th session of the "big" Soviet-French commission, trade turnover between the USSR and France for the period 1975-1979 has increased threefold in comparison with the previous 5-year period. Thus the accord reached during the summit meeting in Rambouillet in June 1977 has been successfully implemented.

The share of mutual trade in our countries' foreign trade turnover is growing. One cannot fail to see, nevertheless, that in this important field, there are considerable and as yet unused possibilities and that we should jointly consider how they could be best put into action. As everyone knows, the draft plan for social and economic development in the USSR up until 1990 attributes great significance to foreign economic links. France is also working out its plans for the development of the economy. In the spirit of these documents it could be possible to find ways of continuing to develop mutually advantageous trade and economic links with France.

B.N. Ponomarev also noted certain negative phenomena which hold back the development of Soviet-French trade. The development of trade relations is to a definite extent slowed down, in particular, by the fact that decisions dictated by the Common Market commission at times place obstacles in the way of purchases of French products by the Soviet Union.

The sphere of Soviet-French scientific and technical cooperation is extensive and varied. It embraces power engineering, television, medicine, agriculture and many other branches of science and industry. Considerable results have been achieved, for example, in the sphere of space research. French cosmonaut candidates are now undergoing training in Star Townlet. The spaceflight by the Soviet-French team will have a scientific value. But it will also have another very significant value, characterizing the very spirit of relations between our countries and peoples.

We would also like to join forces with France and with other European countries in the sphere of environmental protection. I do not think there is any need to speak of how urgent this problem is becoming at the present time. It would be no exaggeration to say that in Europe, in essence, there remain no clean rivers. The Mediterranean Sea has become one of the most polluted in the world.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that in the present situation the interests of both our countries and the interests of international security require work on the development and strengthening of Soviet-French relations in all spheres to be approached with even more attention and responsibility. It is important to make French-Soviet relations even more active and dynamic. The reserves and possibilities for this are far from being exhausted in both the spheres of the bilateral relations of our countries and of Soviet-French mutual interaction in the resolution of major international problems.

He noted that initial cause for the exacerbation of the international situation is the course taken by the United States and NATO aimed at military supremacy, and at the use of armed force to guarantee the "vital interests" of the United States, and this sphere is announced to be practically the whole world.

Having set itself the aim of disrupting the existing balance of forces, the United States, as well as certain other countries of the West, began to resort to playing the "China card", in an attempt to make use, for its own advance, of the great power, expansionist foreign policy course of Beijing. At the same time the Beijing leadership is attempting, in its turn, to push the Western countries back onto the track of the "cold war" and confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The opponents of detente understand, of course, that they cannot in modern conditions attack it openly. So they spread about a noisy propaganda campaign, trying to depict their actions which are dangerous for the cause of peace as "protective," "defensive." The basic thesis of this campaign is the imaginary "Soviet military threat," and its main aim is the justification of the colossal accumulation of military expenditure of the United States and other NATO countries for the production of newer and newer arms. It is typical that none anywhere has proved, and of course cannot prove, who and what the Soviet Union is threatening. In reality we are not threatening anyone with anything. Therefore, they fall back on lies, demagogy, the most impardonable juggling of facts, in order to distort our peace-loving policy, to sow mistrust for it, and in this way to whitewash those who are in fact responsible for the arms race, for the forcing of international tension.

The Soviet Union does not need war. Nobody of ours has anything to gain from war or preparation for war. The Soviet Union is not trying either to obtain sources of raw materials in other countries, nor to expand its borders. We have no territorial pretensions toward anyone, while some countries, and this is well known, have territorial pretensions as regards the Soviet Union.

The head of the Soviet delegation went on to note that the central problem of the struggle for the continuation and strengthening of detente is the curbing of the arms race and the subsequent transfer to practical measures to reduce arsenals which have been built up.

There are increasing demands from the peoples, various public and political forces to undertake real and effective steps to limit and put an end to the arms race. However, in spite of the desire and the demands of the peoples, in spite of the voice of reason, NATO not only is not displaying any readiness to put an end to the arms race, but, on the contrary, is stepping up its pace.

Our country, just as the other socialist countries, is sparing no effort to achieve real progress in solving the problems of disarmament. We are doing everything necessary to ensure that talks on this burning question should bear appreciable fruits, and that agreements which have been signed should be implemented. Of course, the Soviet side carefully studies proposals put forward on questions of detente and disarmament by the other sides also, including France, and strives to find opportunities for drawing these proposals together and to synthesize them.

The reality of today is such that in the matter of improving the international situation and putting an end to the arms race, in particular the nuclear missile arms race, much depends on understandings and agreements between the USSR and the United States. As was stated with great responsibility by L.I. Brezhnev, "...any constructive steps by the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems would meet with a positive reaction from our side." L.I. Brezhnev stressed the lack of prospects of attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. The Soviet Union is not a country with which one can talk on such a basis. The only reliable way for developing Soviet-American relations is to observe the principle of equality and equal security.

While giving its due to the role of Soviet-American relations in the development of world affairs, the USSR at the same time attributes great importance to what can be done in this respect by other countries also. Western European states, and primarily France, can have a considerably positive influence on the solution of international problems both by their example and by concrete actions.

Dwelling on concrete problems of talks and agreements on questions of disarmament, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed the importance of adopting practical measures to limit and reduce strategic armaments. The success of the SALT process is the heart of all of international security. Stagnation in this matter is impermissible. It seems to us that the leaders of the West European countries understand this also.

Positive results in the talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe would be of the greatest importance for the general improvement of the international situation and for reducing the level of military confrontation. The Soviet Union is approaching this matter with serious intentions, with the desire to find just and mutually acceptable solutions. This question, of course, touches on the interests not only of the Soviet Union and the United States, but also of all the other countries of Europe--those where it is proposed to locate American missiles, those where there will not be any, and those who did not take any part at all in the adoption of the well-known NATO decision.

No small contribution to solving the problem of putting an end to the arms race should have been made by the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. But we must state with regret that the prospects for reaching understandings in Vienna remain indeterminate, just as before. The Soviet Union over the past few years has undertaken a whole range of major steps to accommodate the Western partners at the talks, has taken their position into account to a considerable extent both with regard to the scheme of reduction and to its individual elements. However, as yet the readiness of the Western side to seek concrete solutions of disputed problems has not made itself felt.

To ensure security and to make progress in the matter of military detente it is very important to hold the meeting in Madrid in a constructive manner and to complete it with appreciable results. It is our deep conviction, and, as we know, this is in accord with the wishes of the French side, that it is essential for the Madrid meeting to be held in an atmosphere which would ensure its success. The Madrid meeting should not be turned into an arena for fruitless polemics. Our country comes out for reaching understandings in Madrid on all sections of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The Soviet Union is prepared to do all it can to overcome the known differences in positions and adopt a decision at the Madrid meeting on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. A decision like this should be of a sufficiently broad and flexible nature to facilitate reaching an accord on the convening of the conference and would be a weighty political result of the Madrid meeting. According to us, the USSR and France, including also the parliamentarians of both countries, could cooperate successfully in making progress on this matter. [paragraph continues]

It is essential to look at things soberly and jointly seek--although difficult and complicated--a possible and necessary solution of the problem of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe, which would encompass all types of armaments.

B.N. Ponomarev stressed that the deputies of France's National Assembly could, and are urged to, make their contribution to this important cause.

The Soviet delegation invited the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of France's National Assembly, led by its chairman, Couve de Murville, as well as the delegation from the parliamentary group of Franco-Soviet Friendship, to visit the Soviet Union.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly, Couve de Murville, in his speech, expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Franco-Soviet relations, in particular in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation. He stressed the danger of continuing the race in arms, above all nuclear arms.

In the afternoon a routine meeting was held between Soviet and French parliamentarians, during which an exchange of opinions was continued on questions of strengthening interparliamentary cooperation in the cause of consolidating detente and halting the arms race.

REPORTAGE ON ZAMYATIN VISIT TO FINLAND

Report to Finnish Society

LD191630 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Helsinki, 19 Dec, TASS--Leonid Zamyatin, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered before members of the Paasikivi Society here today a report "on certain questions of the Soviet Union's foreign policy." Among those present were members of the government and parliament, prominent political and public figures, representatives of business circles and newspaper editors.

Warning on Intimidation

LD191626 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department Leonid Zamyatin has warned the United States against destroying the structure of Soviet-American economic relations created in the seventies.

Speaking at the Paasikivi Society in Helsinki, today, Zamyatin emphasized that the Soviet Union cannot be intimidated with any kind of embargo. According to Zamyatin, sowing hatred between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States can only lessen the prestige and influence of those who resort to such measures. Zamyatin accused the United States and the other NATO countries, in whose policies he sees an abrupt turn toward shaking the power balance. Zamyatin, who is known to be a close adviser of USSR President Leonid Brezhnev, urged the United States to start serious talks on the limitation of nuclear armament in Europe.

NATO'S ADMIRAL FALLS KINDLES 'HYSTERIA' ON POLAND

LD231559 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 5

[A. Mozgovoy article: "NATO's 'Flying Dutchmen'"]

[Text] ...A girl whose betrothed was robbed and killed by Captain van Straaten put a curse on the pirate. Since then his ghost ship, called the "Flying Dutchman," has plied the seas and oceans and cannot reach the shore. So the legend says.

And now two squadrons of "Flying Dutchmen" have appeared all at once. But let us start at the beginning....When the joint NATO naval formations' maneuvers in the Atlantic and the channel zone were coming to an end, the ships' crews dreamed of returning to their bases and spending Christmas among their friends and relatives. It was not to be. The destroyers and frigates did put to shore, but the officers and seamen did not see their homes---their leave was canceled. An order came from the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters: Be in a state of enhanced combat readiness.

Why the alarm in NATO? DPA explained: "In connection with the Polish crisis." So that is the crux of the matter: not for nothing was Canadian Admiral Robert Falls appointed the new chairman of NATO's Military Committee. He has set about his work rapidly. Only a few days ago, during the winter "Atlantic week" in Brussels, the "sea wolf" told journalists that the bloc's military leaders are discussing "various aspects of the situation in Poland." How rapidly these aspects were discussed is now known: The NATO squadrons are at the ready.

People in the American capital dote on Admiral Falls and the alliance's other military commanders. Excellent guys, to be sure. They are irreproachably fulfilling Washington's orders on kindling militarist hysteria in Europe. The aim of this campaign is quite transparent--to exacerbate the situation over Poland. In common language, such a stance is called provocative.

...Meeting the Flying Duchman was always a bad sign. The NATO Flying Dutchmen are fraught with a threat to Europe's peace and security.

LUNS CITED ON NATO PLANS FOR TURKEY IN MIDDLE EAST

LD240030 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 23 Dec TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kudelin reports:

Impudently trading on the hackneyed inventions about 'Soviet threat', the leaders of the aggressive North Atlantic pact lean over backwards to draw Turkey, Italy and other partners for the bloc into Washington's militaristic ventures in the Persian Gulf area. This is indicated once again by the interview from Joseph Luns, NATO secretary-general. The interview was published by the newspaper CUMHURIYET today. He did not rule out that 'at a certain moment' the United States, on the plea of 'ensuring the security of the Gulf' can apply to Ankara for permission to transfer U.S. troops across Turkish territory and also expressed the hope that Turkey would give such an opportunity for the U.S. soldiers.

The public and the press of Turkey have repeatedly warned against the U.S. ominous plans to use Turkish land as a springboard for the Pentagon's sallies in the Middle East region and as a military equipment depot. Behind such an approach, the influential newspaper GUNAYDIN wrote recently, are the efforts to leave Turkey outside European detente and at the same time to urge it on to ventures in the Near and Middle East.

SAUDI RESPONSE TO BREZHNEV PROPOSAL CITED

LD232348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Dec 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" Program, prepared by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for ensuring peace and security in the Arabian Gulf are still of interest to official, social circles and also the press in the Arab countries. Information media have reported that these same proposals were studied by the Saudi cabinet in Riyadh. However, it is regrettable that this was not followed by a positive reply to constructive and clear Soviet proposals, although Saudi Crown Prince Fahd reaffirmed the well-known Saudi stand which rejects threats of foreign interference in that region. It is also common knowledge that Saudi Arabia opposes the setting up of foreign military bases in the Gulf region, and it also opposes the use of force or threatening to use force there. One should bear in mind, however, that the Soviet proposals stipulate eradicating threats of foreign interference and also refraining from the use of force or the threat to use it and also from setting up foreign military bases in that region. In addition to this, the Soviet proposals demand respect for the nonaligned (?system) which the Gulf states have chosen, and also refraining from involving such states in military blocs to which nuclear states belong.

It is significant that the proposals demand that the right of sovereignty of the states of the region over their natural resources should be respected. In short, the Soviet proposals--regardless of what angle they are viewed from--are consistent with the vital and basic interests of the peoples of the Gulf countries and also with the cause of freedom and independence and the sovereignty of states, and also true peace and security in that region.

On this occasion we would like to point out that should the principle of noninterference be fully observed in the Middle East region, it will be easy to resolve other more complicated issues in the region. Prince Fahd says, for instance, that the withdrawal of the limited Soviet force from Afghanistan would be a good act by the Soviet Union. But is it not obvious that this demands first of all the removal of the causes which called for giving Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, that is halting all interference in the affairs of Afghanistan? Halting the sending of armed gangs to Afghanistan and also aggravating tension in an artificial way regarding events there. Stopping interference in the affairs of sovereign countries is in imperative condition for stability in the whole of that vast region.

HUSAYN REMARKS ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS CITED

LD221636 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Beirut, 22 Dec, TASS--In an interview with Lebanese weekly MONDAY MORNING, King Husayn of Jordan said that the Camp David accord had already become a thing of the past and called it as a "dead horse". This was a fresh blow to Washington's hopes to see Jordan joining the anti-Arab collusion. The Camp David accord is doomed, he said, because it ignores, among others, the interests of the Arab people of Palestine and its lawful right to its own territory. Such a sharply negative judgment passed by King Husayn on the cherished brainchild of Washington's diplomacy comes as natural. Perhaps, none of the 50 states of the United States of America enjoys such a heightened attention and such financial generosity of the USA as is enjoyed by the ruling circles of Israel. Washington leaders react immediately to the slightest nuances in the American-Israeli relations, while Tel Aviv's requests for economic and military aid have an obligatory nature for the United States. King Husayn is justified in thinking that the U.S. administration must revise its attitude to the problem of a Middle East settlement. However, one can hardly count on that. In the United States, there are permanently operating forces which exercise a decisive influence on the elaboration of the U.S. foreign policy course with regard to the Middle East.

These forces include, in the first place, the powerful Zionist lobby which literally forces the Washington leaders to meet Tel Aviv's demands. A key role is also played by the military-industrial complex which gets colossal profits from the supply of arms to Israel and to other U.S. allies in the region and interested in the creation of a military outpost that would reliably protect the interests of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism in the Middle East.

RPP: AS-SADAT SUPPORTS 'MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD'

LD231000 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The so-called Khalifah, one of the leaders of the Muslim Brothers Organization in Jordan, gave an interview to AP in which he complained at the hostile attitude of the population in countries where the brothers are active and said that they have more freedom of action outside the Islamic world than in the Islamic world. A number of questions arise in this context, foremost of which is: Why do Arabs and other Muslims feel hatred to the brothers who claim to be the defenders of Islam? Second, why do the brothers fail to find shelter for themselves either in Jordan--where they are pursued by the authorities, as claimed by Khalifah--or in neighboring Syria, where they are considered outlawed? And last but not least, why are they cursed by Afghan Muslims whom they claim to be their friends when in fact they are regarded by them as servants of Satan? To answer these questions one needs to know the truth about the Muslim Brothers.

As is known, the Muslim Brothers association was formed in 1929, in Egypt, with the aim of eliminating the oppression of British colonialism, but it raised a slogan on the return to the real rites of Islam. In this way the brothers secured the exclusion of the Egyptian people from the road to real national and social liberation. The founder and intellectual inspiration of the association was Shaykm Hasan al-Banna, a clever demagog who exploited the national aspirations of the people to build their own authority. He actively cooperated with the corrupt royalist regime in Egypt, with British colonialism and with intelligence agents of fascist Germany during the World War II.

Then came the 1952 democratic national revolution. Its triumph changed the Egyptian people's attitude to the Muslim Brothers ideology. The government of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir carried out important social and economic changes, thus making worthless the religious Sufi methods spread by Al-Banna and his followers, which claimed to be the solution to the problems of Egyptian society. At that time in particular the Muslim Brothers began a war against the new Egyptian regime and made abortive assassination attempts on the life of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and other leaders of the revolutionary government. Also they engaged in sabotage, bombing and arson. In 1954 they were banned from political activity in Egypt, and Saudi Arabia became their main refuge.

The Muslim Brothers renewed their activities in the early seventies when As-Sadat completely changed Egypt's political course. As-Sadat allowed the religious extremists to return to Egypt and allowed them to work as gangs against the country's progressive forces, and he also hoped that they would embark on sabotage activity in countries whose leaders struggle, by words and actions, against the policy of the Camp David conspirators. Indeed As-Sadat's acceptance of the desecration by the Zionists of Islamic holy places in Jerusalem brought about widespread protests among believers. In these circumstances, leaders of the brothers were forced to condemn in words the Camp David conspiracy, but their hostility to the nationalist Syrian regime proves that they in fact continue to support As-Sadat's capitulationist policy. Furthermore, the other Camp David parties exploit the brothers and is proved by the documents found by the Syrian security forces when searching their hideouts.

The reason for Arab hatred for the brothers--a matter for complaint by the so-called Khalifah--is its serving, under the guise of faith, reaction and imperialist countries' intelligence, and their resistance to the Muslims' struggle for social progress. The time of the Muslim Brothers has gone forever and they will not succeed, even with their clever demagogy, in deceiving the peoples of the Middle East.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD231103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To the First Extraordinary Congress of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, the delegates to the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, and, through you, all party activists and working people of the People's Republic of Angola cordial greetings and best wishes.

Your congress is an important event in the life of the Angolan people who, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, their tested vanguard, are traveling the path bequeathed by Angola's great son, the ardent revolutionary-internationalist Antonio Agostinho Neto.

Our parties and our countries' peoples have long been linked by bonds of fraternal solidarity and friendship. The Soviet Union's communists are well aware of the great creative work being done by the MPLA-Labor Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Eduardo dos Santos in the cause of consolidating the Angolan People's revolutionary gains and implementing the program for the building of the foundations of a socialist society in Angola. The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Angola, which comes out actively for peace and detente, against the intrigues of imperialism and for the African Continent's final liberation from foreign domination, has won international recognition.

We wish you, dear comrades, new successes in strengthening the ideological and organizational unity of the MPLA-Labor Party's ranks and in building a new life in your country.

Soviet communists and all Soviet people express confidence that the relations of friendship and solidarity which took shape between our parties and peoples in the period of the struggle against colonialism will continue to strengthen and develop.

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party

May friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party and between the Soviet and Angolan peoples strengthen and develop!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE EXAMINES INDEPENDENCE FOR NAMIBIA

LD191701 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 December 1980 in the Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev entitled "Namibia Must Be Free." Kudryavtsev examines Pretoria's plans for holding a conference on Namibia with a view to granting it independence at the end of 1981. He deplores the fact that the "racists" are "slighting" SWAPO by putting it on a par with the Windhoek "puppet authorities" and rejects claims that SWAPO is not representative.

The article concludes with the following passage:

"As for the Soviet Union's stance on the Namibian problem, it is most clearly expounded in L.I. Brezhnev's message of greeting to the participants of the 35th UN General Assembly session on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the UN adoption of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. 'The Soviet Union,' Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, 'believes that the United Nations' most urgent task at the moment in the sphere of promoting the national liberation of the peoples is that of ensuring the Namibian people genuine independence, their sole legitimate representative being SWAPO, and liquidating the apartheid regime in South Africa'."

CPSU GREETINGS TO SECOND CUBAN CP CONGRESS

LD221425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 80 p 1

["To the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress"--PRAVDA Headline]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the 17 million Soviet communists and our entire people, warmly and fraternally greets the delegates to the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress and the communists and all working people of the glorious Island of Freedom. We wish the congress complete success in resolving the crucial tasks facing it.

Soviet communists are gladdened that the Cuban revolution, in spite of the difficulties and complex problems that you have to overcome, is confidently gathering strength, is moving consistently forward along the path of socialism. Your party has reached its second congress even stronger and with more cohesion in ideological and organizational matters. Its ranks have doubled. Its authority has increased along with the leading role of the party in society. Fresh successes have been achieved in all spheres of public life, in the economy, in the development of national education, the health service, social security and in concern for children. Socialist Cuba is a dynamic society, which is constantly improving social relations and where democratic institutions of state power have been created and are successfully operating.

Socialist democracy is finding further development in the widespread and active participation of workers, peasants and the intellegentsia in the administration of state and public affairs. The international authority of revolutionary Cuba is high. Together with the fraternal countries of socialism, your country is firmly pursuing a policy of detente and peace and is persistently trying to achieve an improvement in the international situation. It is taking an active part in the nonaligned movement, and is making a weighty contribution to the implementation of its antiimperialist and progressive line.

The CPSU and Soviet people are profoundly satisfied with the fact that the time that has passed since the first congress of the PCC has been a period of comprehensive consolidation and improvement of relations between our parties, states and peoples. In full accordance with the Soviet-Cuban declaration, signed by Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Fidel Castro Ruz, our cooperation has continued to expand, covering ever new spheres of public life and activity. A most apt example of this was the joint flight of Soviet and Cuban cosmonauts.

The 26th CPSU Congress is to take place in the near future, which will sum up the results of the development of the Soviet Union and determine the tasks for the coming period. We are firmly convinced that the work of the supreme forums of our fraternal parties will impart a new scope to the mutual interaction of the working people of the USSR and Cuba in socialist and communist construction, and strengthen more Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress, for the right of each people to determine freely its destiny.

As your allies and friends, we are confident that, relying on the gains of the revolution and acting in the creative spirit of Marxism-Leninism the Cuban people, led by its Communist Party, by its labor and talent, will achieve further progress and prosperity for its socialist fatherland.

We wish you, dear comrades, great successes on this path!

May the alliance of our communist parties, the cooperation between our socialist states and the friendship of our peoples live and strengthen!

Long live peace and communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

Ustinov Message

LD181539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On the day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all Cuban servicemen our fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations.

We are pleased to note that the Revolutionary Armed Forces servicemen are continuing worthily the glorious combat traditions of the heroic insurgent army and are reliably standing guard over the Cuban people's socialist gains and peaceful labor.

I wish the personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces further successes in combat and political training and in the consolidation of socialist Cuba's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES PUPILS AT HAVANA SCHOOL

LD231011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "On Unshakable Principles"]

[Text] Havana, 17 December--In the period between the Cuban communists' two congresses Soviet-Cuban cooperation between the communist parties, state organs, trade unions and youth, women's and other mass organizations has expanded and strengthened continuously, and the two countries' economic, commercial, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation has developed and improved on a regular, long-term basis. The Soviet-Cuban declaration signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Fidel Castro in Havana on 2 February 1974 was and still is the sound basis of this cooperation.

The cordial and fratneral welcome being given here to the CPSU delegation headed by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has arrived for the Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress, is graphic new expression of the unbreakable bonds of friendship linking the USSR and Cuba and their parties and peoples. On 16 December the delegation, accompanied by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the PCC Executive Bureau in the City of Havana Province, visited the V.I. Lenin boarding school in Havana. The school's students and teachers greeted the guests of honor warmly and cordially. Addressing them, K.U. Chernenko said:

The name of the great Lenin holds a special place in the hearts of Soviet people and all good people on earth. We in the Soviet Union have many schools and other educational institutions which proudly bear his name. We are very happy and pleased that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, were present at the birth of your V.I. Lenin boarding school, at the opening ceremony almost 7 years ago. This is very symbolic.

Before I left Moscow Leonid Ilich said to me that the Cuban comrades would probably show us the school in the opening of which he participated. Leonid Ilich asked me to convey to you most sincere and cordial greetings and very best wishes--which I do with great pleasure.

V.I. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that the socialist revolution not only brings liberation from exploitation but also for the first time in history reveals all of man's spiritual qualities. And this revolution is accomplished in the name of man. In your excellent school today, when we speak of the revelation and development of our people's splendid spiritual qualities, I recall past years. Our generation began and accomplished the first Soviet 5-year plans. Therefore the pace of your life and everything that we see and hear among you now is so close and understandable to us. Just as we marched forward in the years of our first 5-year plans with the red banner in our hands, inspired by the enthusiasm of the Great October Socialist Revolution, so you now are marching confidently along the path of creating a new society, along the path of shaping the new person--the person of the fine socialist future. Everything here reminds us of the days of our dawn, the days ushered in by Great October.

It is a great honor for us to attend the Second PCC Congress, comrades. Passing on warm greetings and very good wishes to you from all our working people and from our country's communists, I would very much like to say to you youngsters: Value what the Cuban revolution has given you, take pride in it, be worthy of it and foster in yourselves a sense of great responsibility to the revolution, to your people and to the peoples of all the world. This is the essence and purpose of everything that the PCC does for the people. The present generation of communists in Cuba and the Soviet Union and of communists throughout the world hopes that our cause will pass into safe hands. Be healthy and happy. I wish you new successes in studies and labor.

On leaving the school the members of the CPSU delegation made an entry in the school's book for honored visitors, expressing the wish that the children be true to the cause of serving the motherland.

On the same day the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Park, familiarized itself with the sights of Havana and visited the museum of the revolution and the historical museum. In the evening the delegation attended a ceremonial concert marking the Second PCC Congress.

EL SALVADOR JUNTA'S SURVIVAL 'IN JEOPARDY'

LD231129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from V. Lapskiy roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Not in the Least Embarrassed..."]

[Text] It appears that Washington is not particularly worried about the "duplicity" of its stance with respect to El Salvador. On the one hand the State Department ostentatiously shuns the military junta, which "displays cruelty toward its own people." One the other, it supports it in every way. [paragraph continues]

Not so long ago indignant cries rained down on the Salvadoran military from Washington in connection with the violence against a group of American women who were trying to help the local peasants. But today there is a report that Washington has decided to "immediately resume" the program of financial aid to the military junta: By the end of this year it will receive $25 million.

Why this haste? There is only one answer: The people's actions in El Salvador have reached such a scale that the junta's very existence is now in jeopardy. In the opinion of observers, the reactionary antipopular regime cannot last long without outside assistance.

SHEVARONADZE MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD240945 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Brazilian Parliamentarians' Visit to Georgia"]

[Excerpt] On 14 December E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, met at the Georgian CP Central Committee with a delegation from the Brazilian National Congress Chamber of Deputies headed by Chamber President Flavio Marcillo, which is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Paulo Afonso Martins de Oliveira, secretary general of the Chamber of Deputies, is in the delegation.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze warmly welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic government. He stressed that the Brazilian parliamentarians' stay in our country will be an important contribution to improving mutual understanding between our peoples.

"There is no doubt," E.A. Shevardnadze went on to say, "that in Moscow, in Leningrad and in Moldavia our Brazilian friends sensed Soviet people's warmth and cordiality. Your visit to Georgia was anticipated with special interest and with special feeling since I had the good fortune to take a Soviet delegation to Brazil in April. We were with you during a troubled time yet the National Congress leaders and you personally, Mr President, did all you could to provide a favorable atmosphere for our visit."

A desire was expressed during the conversation to strengthen the good relations and mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and Brazilian peoples. And interparliamentary ties between the USSR and Brazil are intended to contribute to this.

The relations taking shape between our countries are a further striking confirmation that countries with different sociopolitical systems can peacefully coexist and cooperate in all economic and cultural spheres.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze expressed confidence that the exchange of parliamentary delegations between the USSR and Brazil will be a significant step forward in the development of inter-nation relations on the basis of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. The forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will undoubtedly mark a new and striking chapter in the peaceful annals of our mutual relations.

CPSU SENDS BREZHNEV GREETINGS ON BIRTHDAY

LD231639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich:

On the occasion of your birthday the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR warmly and cordially greet you as an outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution, a true son of the Soviet people, a flaming leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and of the international communist movement, a fighter for peace and social progress and a consistent Marxist-Leninist.

Your tireless and fruitful activities, Leonid Ilich, are an inspiring example of selfless service of the homeland, the Leninist party and the cause of communism. Your characteristic inexhaustible energy, your fidelity to party principles and inseparable ties with the life of the people have earned you general affection and profound respect of the working people. At all posts in the party and the state where you were placed by the party you have always justified and continue to justify the high trust placed in you.

Under your wise leadership our country is following undeviatingly along the road of a powerful economic, political and cultural upsurge. The alliance of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia has grown stronger and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union still closer.

The unflagging concern shown by our party and its Central Committee with you, Leonid Ilich, at the head for a constant rise in the living and cultural standards of the working people makes for a steady development of creative initiative on the part of Soviet people and mobilizes them for new labor exploits in the name of the triumph of communism.

Your multifarious activities, Leonid Ilich, in strengthening world peace and increasing the prestige and influence of the Soviet Union in the international arena are inseparably linked with successes in communist construction.

It was with great enthusiasm that all our people and all our party received the decision of the CPSU Central Committee to call the 26th congress of the party. The nationwide discussion of the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and in the period till 1990 is taking place in an exceptionally businesslike and creative atmosphere, and this is convincing evidence of the correctness of the policy that was worked out by the Central Committee of the party under your direct leadership. There is no doubt that the 26th congress will become a new important landmark on the road to communism.

We express our good, sincere feelings to you and wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, good health and happiness and fresh success in your tireless and fruitful work for the good of the Soviet people, in the name of the triumph of the ideas of peace and communism.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT, AUCCTU RESOLUTION ON TOURISM

LD230821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development and Improvement of Tourism and Excursions in the Country."

The resolution notes that as a result of measures adopted during the 9th and 10th 5-year plans tourism and excursions have become a major consumer services sector, an estabilised part of Soviet people's everyday life, an effective way of propagandizing the gains of Great October of educating working people and strengthening their health. A broad network of tourist and excursion institutions has been set up in the country. The content of excursions and geographical range of journeys has widened.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU noted that the development of tourism and excursions still falls short of the population's growing demands and the tasks of the communist education of working people. The material base of tourism is developing too slowly in many parts of the country, particularly Siberia and the Far East. In some tourist and excursion institutions there are shortcomings in the organization of catering and provision of transport, equipment and paraphernalia for tourists and people are rightly complaining about this.

The selection and training of tourist and excursion institution cadres and the enhancement of their skills do not fully meet modern demands. Work on coordinating the activity of tourist organizations and interested ministries and department needs further improvement.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU have charged union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, trade union central committees and councils, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Foreign Tourism, the AUCCTU Central Council for Tourism and Excursions, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education with the task of taking measures, with the participation of interested ministries and departments, to further develop tourism and excursions in the country, to ensure a considerable increase in the volume of services and improvement in their quality, an improvement in the types and forms of services and a wider network of tourist and excursion enterprises and to make fuller use of the potential of tourism and excursions in order to improve the ideological, political, labor and moral education of working people and student youth in the training and educational process when studying the history, nature and culture of their native area, and to strengthen health and make rational use of free time.

They have set the task of intensifying tourist and excursion work in labor collectives and educational establishments, especially in vocational and technical schools and general educational schools and in homes. Measures are to be taken to widen the network of tourist clubs, sections and groups and to improve their activity. Special attention should be paid to the further development of family tourism and touring by automobile.

The resolution points out the need to make wider use of tours and excursions as an incentive for the best production workers and winners of socialist competitions and workers on all-union shock Komsomol construction projects and to provide working people and students with recreation during leave, vacations and days off.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and kraykoms and obkoms are recommended to intensify control over the ideological content of tourist and excursion work and to pay more attention to the selection, placement and ideological and political education of tourist and excursion institution cadres. Party organizations' leadership of these institutions must be improved and it is necessary to create in them an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility and intensify communists' influence on improving the effectiveness of tourism and excursions and the quality of tourist services.

It is deemed necessary to considerably increase the volume of services provided by tourist and excursion institutions. A big program has been outlined for the construction of tourist hotels, bases and camp sites.

Union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to elaborate before 1983, with the participation of the Komsomol Central Committee and AUCCTU Central Council for Tourist Excursions, long-term schemes for the development of tourism in republics, krays and oblasts; to take measures, in conjunction with the Komsomol Central Committee and AUCCTU Central Council for Tourist Excursions, to improve the amenities and everyday sanitary conditions in tourist and excursion enterprises and working people's places of recreation. To implement measures to further improve services for motorists and to expand to this end the network of restaurants and refreshment bars and also service stations on tourist routes.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Civil Avaiation, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to implement measures, in conjunction with the Komsomol Central Committee and AUCCTU Central Council for Tourist Excursions, to further increase and improve the use of trains, aircraft, sea and river ships and buses for tourism and excursions, and also to improve services for tourists in transit.

Union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments are charged with the task of formulating and implementing measures, in conjunction with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, the Komsomol Central Committee and the Aucctu Central Council for Tourist Excursions, to considerably increase production of tourist goods and souvenirs in the 11th 5-Year Plan, widen their range and improve their quality and to improve the presentation and finish of these goods.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry has been instructed to organize in 1981-1985 the production of waterproof fabrics for the manufacture of tourist tents, rucksacks and sleeping bags in a variety of fast colors and enough of them to satisfy the needs of tourist organizations; to ensure, beginning in 1983, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the production of special rubberized fabrics for the manufacture of canoes and inflatable mattresses.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and union republic councils of ministers have been set the task of improving trade in sourvenirs and gifts and expanding the network of special stores selling tourist goods.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, union republic of councils of ministers, the Komsomol Central Committee and the AUCCTU Central Council for Tourist Excursions have been charged with the task of improving services for working people at public catering enterprises and ensuring the widespread introduction of progressive methods and forms of services for tourist groups.

The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry has been instructed to take measures to increase production of packaged meals for tourist and excursion institutions.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade is instructed to increase production of popular scientific and methodological literature and reference materials on tourist and excursion topics; posters, postcards and guidebooks for tourist routes, monuments and places of historical interest and sites connected with the revolutionary, combat and labor exploits of the Soviet people; to create at one of the central publishing houses in 1981 a special editorial board to publish tourist excursion literature of a general methodological nature.

The USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography has been instructed to expand--by agreement with the Komsomol Central Committee, the AUCCTU Central Council for Tourist Excursions, the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Foreign Tourism and the USSR Ministry of Education--the range of tourist maps and plans and to increase the amount of information contained in them to provide for the different types of tourism.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and obispolkoms, the Komsomol Central Committee, the AUCCTU Central Council for Tourist Excursions, trade union councils, the USSR Council of Ministers main administration for foreign tourism, the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Culture have been instructed to improve the selection, placement and education of tourist and excursion institution cadres. The AUCCTU Central Council for Tourist Excursions' proposal on transforming the central tourism classes into the institute for tourism and excursion worker skill enhancement in 1981 was adopted.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography have been recommended to expand the output of documentary, artistic and popular science films on tourist and excursion topics and to improve propaganda for tourist excursions on television and radio.

Newspaper and journal editorial boards have been set the task of improving coverage of problems relating to the development of tourism and excursions in the county, widely illustrating opportunities for walking tours, journeys and excursions in order to organize interesting recreation for working people and young people, to improve their cultural standard and strengthen their health, giving a full picture of best experience of tourist excursion work.

To improve the leadership of RSFSR tourist and excursion institutions it is deemed expedient to set up the RSFSR Council for Tourist and Excursions.

It is planned to form an interdepartmental council for tourism under the AUCCTU to ensure the requisite coordination of the activity of tourist organizations and interested ministries and departments and to improve methodological leadership in the sphere of tourism inside the Soviet Union.

EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF WORK WITH LETTERS

LD240909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Committee Receives a Letter"]

[Excerpt] The correct organization of work with letters requires personal responsibility on the part of all those taking part in this matter. At the same time instances of a formal, indifferent attitude toward complaints still occur. For instance, the Stavropolskiy Kraykom of the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Trade Union received a statement from S. Danish on abuses in the Sevkavdorstroy Trust. A. Dolgopolov, secretary of the trade union kraykom, simply brushed the criticism aside. Only after the intervention of the kraykom and the kray trade unions council were effective measures adopted: The abuses were stopped and those directly responsible, as well as those responsible for the excessive red tape, were severely punished. But surely measures should have been adopted immediately.

It is incumbent on party committees to react sharply to every letter touching on urgent questions. It is necessary to make the transition from the adoption of measures in connection with individual warnings to the comprehensive resolution of urgent questions, particularly those which determine people's mood and their readiness to work to full capacity.

An attentive, concerned attitude toward people, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, must permeate the entire work style of party, soviet and economic organs and trade unions. This attitude must be an integral feature of every leader's work.

"There is not and cannot be room for bureaucracy, callousness or self-conceit in our Soviet way of life," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the plenum. Party, soviet and economic organs and leaders of enterprises, organizations, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must examine working people's letters, as a rule, within not more than a month and inform the writers in good time of the results of the examination of their proposals and requests. Strict penalty measures must be adopted toward those who violate this procedure and permit a formal, bureaucratic approach to letters. Party workers must more frequently go out to the localities concerned to investigate concrete complaints.

Party committees' mail and analysis of the questions brought to their leaders' notice by communists and nonparty people during personal reception times give an idea of people's needs, sentiments and requirements. The ability to take up this information and raw practical conclusions from it in good time is the duty of every party, soviet and trade union worker. Letters which reached Leningrad's raykoms and gorkoms expressed dissatisfaction with the inconvenient hours of work at certain shops, workrooms and workshops. Summing up these conversations, the gorispolkom changed the work schedule at many trade and consumer enterprises. Unfortunately it is still not everywhere that working people's requests and wishes are thoroughly analyzed and used in order to resolve problems which concern people.

As the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress draws nearer obkoms, kraykoms and union republic Communist Party Central Committees are increasingly receiving letters on a wide range of questions of party and economic building and stepping up political and educational work. This mail must be examined without delay and the practical proposals it contains must be taken into account in party organizations' practical work.

In a number of oblasts and republics "open letter days," meetings of party, soviet and trade union leaders with the population and public reports by delegates on progress in fulfilling voters' instructions have earned a good reputation. These and other measures must be discussed extensively in the press and on radio and television. The mass media must regularly publish working people's letters and reports on the measures adopted in response and must criticize those who tolerate procrastination in examining statements and complaints.

Work with letters is a statewide, partywide task and a shining manifestation of socialist democracy. The better it is organized, the higher Soviet people's activeness and the more successful the cause will be in all sectors of communist building.

STUDY COURSES FOR USSR MEDIA CHIEFS END

LD221453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] Studies for republic, kray and oblast newspaper editors, republic party journal editors, directors of union republic information agencies and directors and editors of a number of publishing houses have ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institue for raising the qualifications of party and soviet cadres.

They have been studying current problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist building practice, the party's ideological-educational work and the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Great attention was devoted to questions of increasing the role of the press in further boosting the political and labor activity of working people, in the nationwide discussion of draft "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR from 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" and in developing socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner and increasing the efficiency and quality of work in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June and October (1980) plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The students were addressed by I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.I. Davydov and V.M. Falin, first deputy CPSU Central Committee department chiefs; B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; chief editors P.F. Alekseyev of IZVESTIYA, M.F. Nenashev of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and A.P. Kharlamov of SELSKAYA ZHIZN; Yu.M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; V.A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; N.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; L.A. Zemlyanikova, secretary of the AUCCTU; Yu.A. Dergausov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Academicians D.M. Gvishiani and T.S. Khachaturov; and academics from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

A wide exchange of experience of work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" and to raise the ideological standard and effectiveness of the press took place. The students acquainted themselves with the work of the editorial staff of central papers, journals and publishing houses and met with literary, stage, cinema and sports figures, radio and television workers and international journalists.

TRANSCAUCASUS BORDER GUARDS HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

LD231115 Tbilisi ZARY VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Border Communists Forum"]

[Text] The eighth party conference of the troops of the USSR KGB Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District has been held. A report "on the state of and measures to further improve the quality and efficiency of party political work to intensify guarding of the border, increase vigilance and combat readiness, strengthen military discipline and mobilize the personnel for the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress" was delivered by Maj Gen M. Cheredilov, chief of the Transcaucasus Border District Troops Political directorate.

The communists of the Transcaucasus border also discussed a report entitled "The CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th party congress 'Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990' and the tasks of Party Organizations" delivered by G. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The party conference was attended by E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Yu. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; G. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; A. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian KGB; Maj Gen A. Latyshev, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate; N. Sadzhaya, M. Davtyan and S. Guseynov, chiefs of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee administrative organs departments; B. Adleyba and V. Papunidze, first secretaries of the Abkhazskiy and Adzharskiy Georgian CP obkoms, and other leading working people of the Transcaucasian republics, Krasnodarskiy Kray and the city of Tbilisi.

Detailed decisions were adopted on the matters under discussion.

The envoys from the southern border heard a report on the work of the party commission at the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District Political Directorate and elected a new commission.

The border communists' forum demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party ranks and their cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee and the desire of every party member to ensure the inviolability of our beloved motherland's southern borders and to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and formation of the republic Communist Party.

CENTRAL ASIAN BORDER GUARDS PARTY CONFERENCE HELD

LD231637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 3

TASS report: "Guarding the Motherland's Southern Borders"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 19 Dec--The troops of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District are reliably guarding our motherland's southern borders and are ready to deliver a resolute rebuff to any attempt to hinder the Soviet people's creative labor. This was stressed at today's district party conference.

In their reports and speeches the delegates noted that like all Soviet people the district's personnel warmly approve the magnificent plans for the country's socioeconomic development outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. [paragraph continues]

The commanders, political workers and all communists involved in socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the party forum are devoting all their efforts and knowledge to further improving the quality of troop training and instilling strong moral qualities, determination and total dedication to the socialist motherland.

The conference was addressed by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

The conference was attended by Lt Gen I.P. Vertelko, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops, and Maj Gen A.S. Turukin, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate.

TRIAL OF GEOPHYSICIST LAVUT HELD 24 DEC

LD240936 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Vladimirov writes:

Aleksandr Lavut, born in 1929, who worked as senior geophysicist at the central geophysical expedition has appeared before Moscow's city court today in an open court session on a charge of criminal offense.

He is incriminated with systematically compiling, manufacturing and distributing material containing deliberately mendacious inventions calumniating the Soviet state and public system.

The case is being examined by the Moscow city court including Chairman Vladimir Bodganov and two people's assessors. The case is presented by procurator Tamara Prazdnikova. The defence council is lawyer Yeleva Reznikova.

The crime, with which Alexander Lavut is indicted, falls under article 190-1 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS ORENBURG DISTRICT 15-17 DEC

LD231119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Orenburgskaya Oblast"]

[Text] M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Orenburgskaya Oblast from 15 through 17 December.

There was a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv which discussed the tasks of increasing grain production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. M.S. Solomentsev spoke at the meeting. He also took part in the work of a conference of leaders of oblast organizations, gorkom and raykom secretaries, and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen which examined questions of increasing consumer goods production.

M.S. Solomentsev visited the Sakmarskaya interfarm cattle fattening area and familiarized himself with the stockraisers' working and living conditions. He visited the Orenburg gasworks and Angora shawl factory and talked with the enterprise leaders and workers about the progress of socialist competition in honor of the 26th party congress.

On his tour of the oblast M.S. Solomentsev was accompanied by A.V. Kovalenko, first secretary of the Orenburgskiy Obkom, and A.N. Balandin, chairman of the oblispolkom.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS 11-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

LD231653 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 1

["Economic Review" by V. Garmash, deputy chief of an administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "At the 5-Year Plan's End"]

[Text] The plan for the total volume of industrial output for the first 11 months of 1980 has been 100.5 percent fulfilled.

Labor productivity in industry has grown by 2.4 percent in comparison with January-November last year.

Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress is being launched increasingly widely in the country. Labor collectives of the industrial associations and enterprises of Azerbaijan, Moscow, Belorussia, Georgia, Estonia and Armenia and many enterprises of other union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and cities have already fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Workers in the electronics industry. in machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, in instrument making and the medical industry have completed the 5-year plan. Thousands of production collectives have announced ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of adopted socialist pledges.

The 11-month plan for the total volume of industrial output has been 100.5 percent fulfilled. All union republics and the majority of industry ministries have coped with the targets according to this indicator. Above-plan industrial output to the value of hundreds of millions of rubles has been produced and sold. The total volume of industrial output increased by 3.4 percent in comparison with January-November last year and labor productivity in industry rose by 2.4 percent in the same period.

As before, the gas industry's rate of development is high. The sector's total volume of production increased by 7 percent and its labor productivity by 5 percent. Some 2.7 billion cubic meters of gas have been extracted above the target. The total volume of output planned has been fulfilled in the oil industry. Extraction of oil and gas condensate has increased by 3 percent. But the supplementary target set for this period has not been fully implemented. Glavtyumenneftegaz enterprises have under-supplied oil by a considerable amount. The plan and supplementary target for coal mining have not been fulfilled. The Donbass, Kuzbass and Ekibastuz coal miners owe a large amount of fuel.

The total volume of production in the oil refining and petrochemical industry increased 4 percent during January-November in comparison with the corresponding period last year. At the same time, the production level of the primary refining of oil and the output of certain petroleum products was lower than planned.

USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises failed to fulfill the 11-month plan for the main indicators. There was a considerable shortfall in the amount of pig iron, steel and finished rolled metal sent to the Ukraine's metal consumers. The output of metal products at the Makeyevka, Yenakiyevo, Kramatorsk and Zaporozhye metallurgial plants, Azovstal and a number of other plants was lower than the plan targets.

With the exception of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the collectives of machine building ministries over-fulfilled the January-November targets for the total volume of output. Instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware have been produced to the value of R225 million above the plan, as have chemical equipment and petroleum industry apparatus to the value of R23 million above the plan, agricultural machinery to the value of R19 million, 1,900 tractors and tens of millions of rubles' worth of cultural-consumer and economic goods. [paragraph contines]

High rates for production growth have been ensured in instrument making, chemical and petroleum machine building, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production and in the automotive industry. Thus, in instrument making the volume of production and of labor productivity increased by 7 percent in comparison with January-November last year.

Meanwhile, individual machine building sectors have not coped with supplying the national economy with the necessary machinery, particularly a number of types of energy and electro-technical equipment, metal-working lathes and forging and pressing machines, freight and passenger cars, buses and technical equipment for the light and food industry. During January-November this year, the associations and enterprises of 11 machine building ministries failed to supply consumers with machines, equipment, spares and components valued at hundreds of millions of rubles. This restricts the process of renewing fixed capital and the retooling of various spheres in the national economy.

The planned level has not been obtained in the production of a number of construction materials--cement, prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts and construction brick--and in many instances this is the main cause of disruptions in construction work.

Production growth in the light, food and fish sectors was 2.7, 1.4 and 1.3 percent respectively in comparison with the corresponding period last year. Large amounts of a number of food products and other consumer goods were produced above the plan. At the same time, the required level has still not been reached in the production of fabrics, linen and knitted outerwear and in a number of consumer goods--women's toiletries, synthetic detergents and certain children's goods.

The lag in the production of a number of the most important types of output and in individual sectors of industry is connected with the delay by enterprises and organizations of the construction ministries in commissioning new and modernized production capacities. The speediest assimilation of commissioned capacities is a considerable reserve for increasing industrial production rates. New capacities have been successfully opened up and are being fully used at the Omsknefteorgsintez Production Association, the Dneprovskiy mining and enrichment combine in Poltavskaya Oblast, in Cherkasskaya Oblast's Azot Production Association and at the Orel control computer plant. At a number of construction projects, however, this work is being drawn out over a long period. This is the situation which has arisen at the Rustavi chemical plant, the Engels Khimvolokno Production Association, the Perm brewery and a number of other enterprises and construction projects.

The nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" for the 26th party congress is widening in the country. This document convincingly shows our achievements in creating the material-technical base of communism and in increasing the Soviet people's well-being and outlines a program of great deeds and achievements for the coming decade. Industry's most important tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan are: to satisfy more fully the national economy's requirements for the means of production and the population's demand for consumer goods, to step up production and to raise production quality on the basis of using the achievements of scientific and technical progress in every way. Increasing the production and raising the quality of consumer goods is here considered a paramount task of all industrial sectors and of all enterprises and organizations. This program can only be fulfilled by mobilizing all reserves and by making broad use of the advanced experience accumulated in the labor collectives.

SIBERIAN NATURAL GAS: 'EXPLOSIVE ISSUE'

LD240036 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Stanislav Kondrashov commentary]

[Text] Apart from crude oil, natural gas is also breaking into big politics, turning into an explosive problem, at least in the relations between the United States and Western Europe. To be more precise, this is the problem of Soviet natural gas which this country is ready to pump to West European countries from Siberia along a pipeline running for about 5,000 kilometers. Now an analysis from our observer Stanislav Kondrashov:

This project is a vivid example of the increased economic cooperation between Western and Eastern Europe. It is also an indication that despite well-known facts signaling a worsening of the international situation, the partners in both parts of Europe are ready to keep up the cooperation as they are becoming aware of its economic as well as political significance. In the past such large-scale and long-term projects were unthinkable. This means there has been an advance and it was to their mutual benefit. It implies that both in the East and in the West of the Old Continent people take seriously the provisions of the Helsinki Accords that deal with the further development of economic ties between all European states.

Yet for some Americans the Siberian natural gas to be pumped to Western Europe is a politically explosive issue. They would like to stop the Europeans prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union. And as they are about to do that they come up with loud warnings about designs of Moscow. One recent example is an editorial in the latest issue of the BUSINESSWEEK. The American magazine draws frightening pictures. It says that the long-term Soviet objective is to establish hegemony in Europe and it can do so without a single shot, without dispatching a single soldier outside its borders. How could that be done? You may ask. Well, the idea is that Western Europe could be brought to submission with the help of Siberian gas. So Western Europe is supposed to fall, faced with the deliveries of natural gas along a pipeline from Siberia. Summing up, BUSINESSWEEK says the risk is intolerable for NATO and for the United States and this implies that Uncle Sam wants old auntie Europe to actually minimize its energy imports because he is irritated. But the BUSINESSWEEK editorial is just one of many items in the United States media that gives free play to fancy and apocalyptic vision, that amounts to a persistent and increasingly intensive campaign across the Atlantic to scare Europe and make it renounce an expansion of economic ties with the Soviet Union. That's in keeping with Washington's line to undermine all sorts of links, to provoke an aggravation of the international situation.

Some time ago I was in Madrid where representatives of the states took part in the all-European coference on security and cooperation have been discussing action on the Helsinki Accords. The session was held behind closed doors, yet behind the scene there has been lively conversations about some paradoxes, putting it mildly, in the behavior of the American delegation. The Americans have been very active where there is a chance to launch a psychological war against the socialist countries, and conversely they have been very pensive when they have to report on concrete deeds, on their own contribution to promoting security and cooperation in Europe. The most striking paradox concerns the second basket, that's the economic issue, and it is clear why. At a time when trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union increased by 37 percent during the first half of this year, against January through June last year, American-Soviet trade declined heavily. It is obvious whose fault it was. The United States is to blame with its policy of economic sanctions. Europe didn't follow America and that's quite a weighty reason for the influential American newspaper Washington POST to remark bitterly that if Europeans and Japanese trade with the Russians and the Americans don't, the Americans feel to have been taken for suckers.

Who has fooled them? American farmers believe for one that they have been fooled not in Europe but in Washington after the United States President introduced an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. And yet high-ranking American officials are again trying to make Western Europe toe their line as they direct their indignation, this time at Siberian natural gas.

MINISTER OUTLINES PLANS FOR POWER PRODUCTION

LD240030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Summary] "Today is Power Engineering Specialist Day. By tradition it is marked on 22 December, on the anniversary of the opening of the 8th All-Russian Congress of the Union, which confirmed the Leninist plan for the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia. Today our country is marking the 60th anniversary of that noteworthy date. A jubilee session of representatives of the workers, party and public organizations was held in the Bolshoy Theater of the USSR. In the Presidium of the session were Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko and other official persons, frontrankers of socialist competition, and veterans of Soviet power working. An honorary Presidium was elected, consisting of the Leninist Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification made a report. He said by the end of the current year, the capacity of powerplants in the country will reach 270 million kw, and the production of electric power will be about 1,300 trillion kw/hr. There are 72 thermal, hydraulic and atomic powerplants in the country with a capacity of between 1 million and 3 million kw and even more. A number of large nuclear powerplants are being brought into use and others are being constructed in the European part of the country. The first unit of the Ekibastuz-Surgut complex powerplant has been commissioned. Construction of a power transmission line with direct current with a tension of 1.5 million volts has begun, linking Ekibastuz and the center, and a power transmission line with alternating current with a tension of 1.15 million volts linking Ekibastuz and Kustanay and the Urals. The largest thermal powerplant in the world, the first Berezovskaya/GRES, is being built at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and power complex and will come into use in this [as heard] 5-year plan period. A whole series of large power stations will follow it.

SOCIALIST ECONOMIES, SOLIDARITY STRONG IN 1980

LD232108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Commentary by Nikolay Shishlin: "The Socialist Community at the Beginning of the Eighties"]

[Excerpts] In talking about the development of the socialist countries in the outgoing 1980, it is probably worth (?basing) the conversation on the congress which is at the moment attracting general attention--the Second Cuban Communist Party [CCP] Congress. This congress of Cuban communists, despite its origins in the position of Cuba and the particularities of Cuba as a socialist country, nevertheless provides the possibility of seeing and understanding how the communists of the socialist community countries live, how the countries of socialism live. We have every basis for saying that in 1980 the socialist countries concentrated their efforts on solving constructive tasks. Their energies were directed toward the development and improving of socialist democracy, building up economic potential, raising the material and cultural level of the life of the working people.

In the field of foreign policy the socialist countries strove to maintain peace, to secure the development of the process of detente, and looked for approaches--specific approaches--for solving the problems of disarmament and overcoming the crisis situations which have occurred in the world.

And at the same time, it should be said--and this was in particular mentioned in the report of Comrade Fidel Castro at the Second CCP Congress that the socialist countries have had to solve these tasks under complicated conditions. With what are these complicated conditions connected?

Undoubtedly, they are primarily connected with the fact that 1980 was not an easy year in the area of maintaining stable and level international relations. Increased international tension did not permit the socialist countries to reduce considerably their military expenditure, and therefore a certain proportion of the national income--and it is a fairly considerable porportion of the national income--was spent on strengthening the defense capability of the socialist world.

This led to change in prices, to a change in finished products from industrial products to consumer goods. This brought its own difficulties and its own complications in the external economic mutual relations of the socialist countries with capitalist partners and partners from the developing world. This brought certain complications for economic development as well.

But when mistakes and miscalculations are added to these complicated conditions, then difficult events occured. An example of this is the events in Poland. Comrades, you know that the PZPR leadership are working very energetically to correct the state of affairs, and the 7th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee adopted this as one of its aims. The appeal of the PZPR Central Committee to the people and Polish working people pointed to the most burning and immediate tasks facing socialist Poland; and as a matter of fact, the keynote of all efforts of the Poles and the communists is one thesis; that Poland was, is and will be socialist; that Poland was, is and will be a firm link in the socialist community.

But, in all the difficulties encountered in the development of the socialist world, and even precisely the background of these difficulties, the achievements of the socialist states appear with particular contrast.

If one takes economics, then, as is known, the socialist countries are continuing to develop the process of socialist economic integration, long-term target programs of cooperation which embrace all the essential areas of material production, and are already progressing from the formative stage to the stage of implementation, as was signed in the general agreement--many general agreements. And work on the implementation of these programs should lead to the rational requirements of the socialist world in energy, fuel, raw materials, engineering products, consumer goods, agricultural products, means of transportation and communications--these rational requirements will be satisfied.

And comrades will, of course, remember that at the relatively recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech raised a very good idea which concerns not only the economic development of the Soviet Union, but also concerns the economic development of the socialist states. I am thinking of the wide application of the energy program conducted in the Soviet Union which will be examined at the 26th party congress. It is obvious that Soviet energy production is increasing, moving to a new level, and this will help the solution of energy problems which our socialist friends and allies are encountering.

On the political level, 1980 demonstrated with particular force the value and importance of those alliance relations which exist between socialist states, the importance of coordination of their foreign policy efforts in international affairs. If detente has been slowed down not canceled, then to a decisive extent this is connected with the fact that the socialist countries remain in harmony. The socialist countries consistently looked for the way to lessen international tension.

With new things for the new year, the socialist countries are steadily continuing on a firm base to follow new large-scale plans of socialist and communist construction.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW 23 DEC

LD231310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Summary] An all-union agronomists' conference opened in Moscow today to discuss tasks for further raising the productivity and stability of agricultural work. "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent greetings to participants in the conference. The text of the letters was read by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The messages note that the Soviet people have entrusted agronomists with the task of looking after the land. One of their most important tasks is to preserve and use with care every hectare of arable land. Particular responsibility is being laid on the agronomical service in the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, when large-scale qualitative changes are to be implemented."

Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, delivered a report at the conference, in which he said, among other things: "Over the past 5 years, more than 1 billion tons of grain crops have been produced. The report described the successes achieved by cotton growers as outstanding. The report noted that on the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev, a special food program has been developed envisaging measures aimed at a more rapid growth in production of agricultural goods and improvements in their storage and in transportation, processing and marketing. The fulfillment of agricultural tasks outlined by the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress will require the active mobilization of all reserves and possibilities. An important role in this will be played by the agronomical services."

EDITORIAL REVIEWS PARTY'S AGRARIAN POLICY

LD191501 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Agrarian Policy"]

[Excerpt] The party's agrarian policy at the present stage envisages integrated planning, a considerable strengthening of the agroindustrial complex' material and technical base, the improvement of economic interrelations between sectors and their dynamic development.

The successful implementation of all that has been planned greatly depends on the organization of work at local level and on how creatively and enterprisingly the key issues of agricultural development are solved. The increased flow of machinery to the countryside has opened up broad potential for a switch from the mechanization of individual processes to comprehensive mechanization. This task is being tackled more fruitfully in plant growing. But there is still quite a lot of manual labor in stockraising. In Bryanskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts, the development of the comprehensive mechanization of cattle farms is essentially at the initial stage, the level being 50-66 percent lower than the RSFSR average.

The questions of improving arable farming standards require the closest attention from rural party organizations. In some oblasts, krays and autonomous republics standards are not at a level to ensure increased harvests and improved soil fertility. Resolute action is needed here. In the coming 5-year plan, every hectare of land must be worked much more efficiently. The average grain yield throughout the country is to be increased to 238-243 million tons annually and stockraising's fodder requirements are to be fully met. Indeed, the weak fodder base in many regions has been the main cause of the insufficient increase in meat and milk output.

In each RSFSR zone there are quite a few farms which are using land efficiently and developing all the existing sectors intensively. However, overall production of the basic types of produce is not increasing as quickly as required by the present situation and by the tasks put forward by the party. [paragraph continues]

Thus, advanced experience is being poorly taken up, the necessary persistence is not shown with regard to scaling the projected heights, nor are those who are accustomed to working in the old-fashioned way without taking account of Soviet people's increased requirements called seriously to account.

Whenever a new program is outlined or major new targets are set, the party calculates on making broad use of internal reserves and of all available potential. The way to do this is by improving the economic machinery, production management and the style and methods of work. In the next 5-year plan it is proposed to make broader use of targeted comprehensive programs as constituent parts of long-term state plans. It must be ensured that the programs are valid and geared to the end results. Such experience already exists in the RSFSR. The implementation of a targeted comrpehensive program for the Non-Chernozem Zone has opened up great prospects for the economic and social transformation of the countryside there. The RSFSR's scientists are now working on the "grain" targeted comprehensive program. This will make it possible to bring into operation major reserves to increase the efficiency of the republic's entire grain farming sector.

The administration of agriculture is also being improved by developing state cooperative, interkolkhoz and other agroindustrial associations. These have demonstrated their vitality and the future belongs to them. But it is necessary right now to seek to ensure that all elements of the financial autonomy system, of contract and plan indicators and of material incentives operate more efficiently within those organizations and that departmental lack of coordination does not penetrate there. The latter, unfortunately, sometimes makes itself felt even in those agroindustrial associations where everything would seem to be subordinated to a single goal. Farms that have jointly set up enterprises for the fattening of livestock and the production, processing and storage of vegetables often find themselves in that situation.

Many shortcomings are easily eliminated wherever party organizations and economic leaders develop working people's initiative and creative activity in economic management. Some, however, are seriously hindered in this by their lack of exactingness, and inability or else unwillingness to consult with people, consider the collective's opinion or rely on it.

To improve the style and methods of farm management on the basis of Leninist principles is one of the most important points of our party's agrarian policy. An improved level of organizational work, a businesslike nature, day-to-day efficiency in solving questions, the ability to develop initiative in cadres and inculcate in them a high sense of responsibility for the plan and for pledges are involved in this. There are still leaders who, at the least difficulty, are prepared to request at any level a review of the targets, and who call for help instead of finding their own solution, organizing people and getting out of the difficulty. Oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia still occasionally send such requests in to plan organs, the RSFSR Agriculture Ministry and other organizations.

The draft main guidelines envisage increasing the average volume of gross agricultural output in the RSFSR by 12-14 percent annually in the 11th 5-year plan, ensuring an average annual output of 134-136 million tons of grain, 8.4-8.7 million tons of meat (carcass weight) and 50-52 million tons of milk, and increasing the production of sunflower seeds, vegetables, potatoes and other produce. The tasks are great and at the same time realistic. In discussing them and approving the draft main directions, the RSFSR's rural workers are suggesting the best ways, in their opinion, of solving the urgent problems. Many kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives are evaluating what has been achieved in an exacting, proprietorial way, painstakingly assessing their potential for ensuring increased yields and output of livestock products and formulating socialist pledges in an effort to greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly and begin the new 5-year plan with shock labor. This is further vivid confirmation of the tremendous strength and vitality of our party's agrarian policy.

GORBACHEV TOURS TBILISI, GEORGIAN REGIONS

LD191229 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Interests of Further Boosting the Republic's Agriculture; Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Tbilisi"]

[Text] While on vacation, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited a number of regions of Georgia and the republic's capital, Tbilisi. He visited the viticultural regions of Kakheti, the Kumisi rabbit raising complex and the Teleti experimental stockraising complex, the Gamardzhveba poultry factory, Gardabanskiy Rayon, and the family of a worker at this factory, S. Kotorashvili, who has become one of the initiators of the cooperative movement in the public poultry rearing in the republic; the Tsnori meat cattle raising complex in Signakhskiy Rayon, and enterprises for the production of grass meal and mixed feed in the village of Akhaseniy, Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev familiarized himself with these rayons' sights and visited the Memorial of Glory in Gurdzhaani and the Aleksandr Chavchazadze Museum in the village of Tsinandali, Telavskiy Rayon.

During his stay in Tbilisi Comrade M.S. Gorbachev viewed its new construction sites and the restored part of the old city and familiarized himself with the work of the Tbilplodoovoschtorg department store. He visited the exhibition of the republic's national economic achievements where he viewed the agriculture and light industry pavilions. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev also visited the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Museum of the Friendship of the Peoples, the B. Deneladze Republican Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren, the Z. Paliashvili Theater of opera and ballet, the tea house, and the pantheon of Georgian writers and public figures on Mtatsminda.

During his meetings with the collectives of working people and talks with workers, kolkhoz members, representatives of the intelligentisia and party and soviet workers, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev congratulated them on the greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. He noted the achievements of the republic's working people during precongress socialist competition and showed interest in their living and working conditions. It was emphasized that the achievements of Soviet Georgia are the result of the selfless work of all the republic's workers and the result of the skillful, purposeful organization and political activity of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs and their consistent work in implementing the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi gorkom and other decisions on the Georgian party organization.

At meetings with working people and leaders of the republic, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev drew attention to key problems of the development of the most important sectors of the republic's national economy, the enhancement of its economic potential in the all-union division of labor, and the further improvement of the people's welfare.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev focused special attention on the tasks set the party and people and in particular the republic's agricultural workers in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, "Main Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990," published for general discussion, which attaches paramount significance to this sector's development as one of the most important conditions for the fulfillment of the party's main economic policy--the further improvement of the Soviet people's material prosperity. In particular it stresses the urgency of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further increase of the production of southern and subtropical crops in the Gerogian SSR and drew attention to the need for agriculture to specialize in viticulture, tea growing, and suptropical fruit cultivation.

Touching on the development of livestock raising in the republic as an important component of the food program, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev assessed positively the work perfomed in this direction in transferring the sector to an industrial footing. In particular he noted the significance of work on the introduction of the scientific organization of labor at the Teleti experimental stockraising complex and the Tsnori meat stockraising complex in supplying meat and milk to the population of the republic's cities.

Note was made of the importance of the extensive use of the potential for increasing beef production by means of the intensive raising and fattening of young cattle and the reduction of fattening periods. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev gave valuable advice on the further development of work in this direction and pointed to the need for a fundamental improvement in fodder production and the satisfaction of feed requirements for public stockraising and also for cattle privately owned by citizens. It was stressed that rabbit raising, which has recently been widely developed in the republic, is an important reserve for implementing the food program and ensuring an increase in meat production.

Speaking of the prospects for the development of viticulture in the republic, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed to the need to step up work on the development of land reclamation, to expand comprehensively the network of land reclamation systems particularly in the grape-growing regions of Kakheti, and to develop the construction of large-scale reservoirs for regulated and guaranteed land irrigation. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted the need for the all-round improvement of the efficiency of the use of irrigated and drained land and the reduction of the time taken to achieve the planned yield on these lands, the improvement of the technical standard and quality of construction for water resources, the performance of work on the reconstruction of existing land reclamation systems at preferential rates and the improvement of their provision with water as a essential conditions for the development of high-quality viticulture and winemaking in the republic.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev assessed positively the activity of the agrarian, trade and industrial association created in the republic and stressed that the concentration of the production, procurement, storage and sale of agricultural products in the same hands is producing the desired results. The republic's experience in this matter, he noted, deserves to be disseminated.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev voiced the firm conviction that the communists and all working people of the republic would consolidate the results they have achieved and struggle even more persistently for the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and greet the 26th CPSU Congress with high labor indicators.

During their talks and meetings with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the Georgian working people asked him to convey their thanks to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his tremendous concern for the working man and for the flourishing of the eocnomy and culture of Georgia and of all the union republics. They assured him they would not spare their efforts and energy for the unconditional fulfillment of the party's imposing plans.

With Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on his tour of the republic were Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrades A.N. Inauri, T.N. Menteshashvili and D.I. Patiashvili.

SHEVARDNADZE CHAIRS GEORGIAN COMMISSION MEETING

LD231143 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "For the Successful Fulfillment of the Food Program"]

[Excerpts] Embarking on the solution of the food problem, the Georgian CP Central Committee has set up a commission to formulate a special republic food program for the 11th 5-Year Plan under the chairmanship of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

There was a routine session at the Georgian CP Central Committee of the republic commission to formulate the Georgian food program under the chairmanship of commission chairman, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

The commission examined the timetable for the elaboration of measures on individual food problems. Information was supplied by the subcommission chairmen, D.I. Patiashvili and Z.A. Chkheidze, secretaries of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, reported on the preparation of the food program section in the main guidelines for the Georgian SSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985.

D.N. Dvalishvili, first secretary of Makharadzevskiy Rayon, provided information on the rayon's food program.

The commission session was addressed by Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, Georgian CP Central Committee section chiefs, leaders of ministries, departments and agricultural organizations and scientists.

The commission session noted that the party is concentrating all practical work in the economic sphere on improving the people's living standard. The real incomes of workers, kolkhoz members and employees have risen. There has been a big step forward in the development of agricultural production. But together with the impressive successes in national economic development we still encounter, as the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum pointed out, difficulties in providing cities and industrial centers with meat and milk. The food program announced by the party is designed to overcome the difficulties.

Georgia is also faced with big tasks in the solution of the food problem. It is necessary to increase production not only of the products needed to implement the republic food program. In fact Georgia supplies manufacturing industry with foodstuffs and raw materials required for the formation of the all-union food program. In the light of this the republic is faced with three main tasks: The first is to find reserves to ensure a definite increase in the production and procurement of agricultural products. The second is to ensure the priority and maximum development of the republic's agricultural sectors of significance for the all-union food program. The third is to ensure the accelerated development of agricultural sectors important in terms of implementation of the republic food program without detriment to the sectors of all-union significance.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze summed up the session results.

GORNYY ADDRESSES MILITARY PROSECUTORS CONFERENCE

LD231431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Military Prosecutors"]

[Text] A session of the Main Military Prosecutor's Office Collegium has been held, with the military prosecutors of military districts, groups of forces and fleets taking part. A report on tasks to further strengthen legality and law and order in the army and navy in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Law Violations" and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum was delivered by Col Gen Justice A. Gornyy, main military prosecutor.

Taking part in the collegium's work were S. Shishkov, USSR deputy prosecutor general and state justice adviser first class; Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; P. Sabayev, CPSU Central Committee executive; Lt Gen Justice G. Bushuyev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Military Collegium; and Lt Gen Justice S. Maksimov, chief of the Military Tribunals Directorate.

GORSHKOV ADDRESSES PACIFIC FLEET PARTY CONFERENCE

LD240931 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 December 1980 carries on page 2 a 1, 500-word report by correspondent Maj G. Barnev on the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet's 20th party conference. The report, entitled "Responsibility," states that "the conference delegates were addressed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister."

TULUBKO REPORTS ON ROCKET FORCE IMPROVEMENTS

LD191059 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13, December 1980 publishes on page 2 the first of a series of articles by the commanders in chief of branches of the USSR Armed Forces under the rubric "From Congress to Congress." The first article, 2,200 words long, is by Army General V. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and is headed "A Profound Knowledge of the Job." Tolubko outlines progress in the Rocket Forces since the 25th CPSU Congress, stating that the "profound qualitative changes which have occurred in our forces' personnel are particularly gratifying," and noting the improved qualifications of personnel. He states: "Our forces' main, decisive quality has been and remains that of constant combat readiness," and discusses developments in training, particularly the increased use of technical training facilities." Tolubko goes on to note improvements in the monitoring and assessment of training, stating that formerly "certain commanders worked unrhythmically, as it were from one test to the next," with the standard of work rising for the test and falling again afterwards. Now, however, there is an improved system of "flexible monitoring of combat and political training." Tolubko notes the importance of the "propagandization of leading experience," stating that there have formerly been "considerable elements of formalism" here. He outlines tasks in developing socialist competition, notes progress achieved in this respect since the 25th congress, and concludes by noting the Rocket Forces' work in preparing for the 26th congress.